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Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£ 3
Italy ..... 250 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ..... I.£ 4.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 12 D

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, variable, 10-50 (50-41). Thursday, variable. LONDON: Wednesday, variable. Temp 10-5 (50-41). Thursday, variable. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Wednesday, clear. Temp 14-3 (57-37). NEW YORK: Wednesday, clear. Temp. —3 — —6 (28-16).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

pain Acts To Legalize arrillo

ommunist Chief sued a Passport

ADRID, Feb. 15 (UPI).— nish authorities have for- legalized the status of mmunist party chief Santiago rillo by issuing him an iden- card and a passport, his ly said today.

r. Carrillo, 62, had been ed from Spain since the end the Civil War in 1939.

ast year, he vainly applied passport in Paris and for mission to return home. He traveled clandestinely to rid where he was arrested December and charged with ling an illegal party but was ased on bail one week later. r. Carrillo's family said the sport was issued yesterday a validity of 20 days, ap- ently to allow him to attend olitical meeting in Brussels.

Communists Apply

he Communist party of h Mr. Carrillo is the secre- general, applied for legal- on last week. If it was ted, the court case against Carrillo would, presumably, quashed.

egalization of the Communist ty and the return of its exiled ders have been among the controversial issues in post- co Spain. The government's rent willingness to normalize situation has drawn strong cism from rightists.

government, meanwhile, relaxed the curbs on edom which it had im- maintain the secrecy of vestigations into recent t activities that claimed s.

urbs were eased after po- e public a 28-page report cracking last week of the of the "Anti-Fascist ance Group Oct 1" PO). The left-wing guer- band had claimed responsi- for the kidnappings of two ranking officials, bombings shootings.

Censorship Lifted

government lifted the cen- p as far as the GRAPO tings were concerned but ained it for the attacks on men and in regard to the Communist Apostolic All- of Spain" (AAA), an ex- rightist group that has t responsibility for the last month of five Com- labor lawyers and a stu- protester.

news conference last night, said the number of arrest- GRAPO suspects now totaled ong them most of the alleged leaders and sev- men.

displayed seized weapons some that the guer- had taken from slain police- They released new details they rescued the kidnap- ficials and how GRAPO has killed a total of eight ple since 1975.

government has said the campaign was aimed at Spain's democratization.

Terrorists Sought

no Nicolas Garcia, the l security director, de- GRAPO as the military the Reconstructed Com- party of Spain, a Maoist group. He said police ll hunting for 5 fugitive terrorists.

ition spokesmen, mean- pressed satisfaction with ome of new negotiations ay between Premier Adolfo and a delegation of cen- left-wing politicians.

talks are aimed at setting nd rules for Spain's first ctions in 41 years sched- late in spring. Opposi- ces said there was ap- agreement on all major and further talks on this would probably not be ry.





United Press International.

In Memoriam—Lord Avon

Memorial services were held yesterday for the former Sir Anthony Eden, 79, who died on Jan. 14, in London's Westminster Abbey, with leading figures of all political parties attending, notably former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, 83, and Harold Wilson (above) and Lady Churchill, 91, widow of Sir Winston. (at left).

On Mideast Peace Trip

Vance Assures Israel Of U.S. Commitment

JERUSALEM, Feb. 15 (AP).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance pledged an enduring U.S. commitment to Israel's survival and security tonight as he began a six-nation Middle East mission to try to set up new peace talks with the Arabs.

At the start, Israel proclaimed its own determination to reach a settlement. Foreign Minister Yigal Allon declared: "It's high time the political momentum should be revived."

In a brief airport arrival ceremony, Mr. Allon said Israel "is not for stagnation—on the contrary we are for movement toward peace."

The stop in Israel is the first on a weeklong tour in which Mr. Vance will be mostly preoccupied with the Palestinian question. In talks with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and other Israeli leaders tomorrow he intends to explore terms for Israel's dropping its so-far firm resistance to participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization in the negotiations.

Mr. Vance said he came to Israel with "one simple message"—that "the United States is convinced a fundamental underlying principle of our quest for peace is the enduring trust and confidence between our two nations."

"Let there be no question the United States is deeply committed to the survival nd security of Israel."

Mr. Vance hopes to persuade Israeli leaders that a new current of "moderation" is moving through the Arab world. At the same time he will emphasize the Carter administration's view that this presents a unique opportunity for a "just and lasting peace."

In an interview with Israeli correspondents in Washington, made public on the eve of the trip, Mr. Vance said he had discussed his mission with the Russians and would report to them after it was completed.

Noting that Moscow is co-chairman with Washington of the Geneva conference, Mr. Vance said the Russians "have a responsibility for seeing that we move toward peace in the area."

The trip is Mr. Vance's first overseas mission as secretary of state. After Israel, he will visit Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. He has never visited any of the six countries before, either as a government official or a private citizen.

One of he questions he will pursue with Arab leaders later in the week is whether the PLO council at its meeting next month is likely to revise the provision in its covenant calling for Israel's destruction. Such a move, according to U.S. officials, could open new possibilities for a settlement.

Mr. Vance will begin his talks in Jerusalem at breakfast tomorrow with Mr. Rabin. After a wreath-laying ceremony at Yad Vashem, the memorial to some 6 million Jews murdered in World War II, he will have talks with Mr. Allon and other officials.

A "working lunch" with Mr. Rabin and courtesy calls on President Ephraim Katzir and former Prime Minister Golda Meir follow. Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who is trying to unseat Mr. Rabin in this month's Labor party election, will have a separate session with Mr. Vance.

Bomb Study Is Asked

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—The White House has asked for a study of the accuracy and military uses of the controversial concussion bombs Israel is seeking to buy from the United States, it has been learned.

President Carter said at his press conference last week that he would decide within a week whether or not to permit the sale, which was approved by President Gerald Ford.

The effect of the study apparently will be to delay a final decision. Secretary of State Vance presumably will be able to tell Israeli and Arab leaders that the sale is under study, rather than anger one side with a decision during his trip.



Associated Press.

FOREIGN MINISTERS—Yigal Allon (right) greeting Cyrus Vance at the Ben-Gurion International Airport.

But Denies Political Prisoners Exist

Czech Says Four Rights Activists Held

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 15 (AP).—An assistant foreign minister of Czechoslovakia confirmed yesterday that his country has jailed four signers of a human-rights manifesto, buts aid, "There are no political prisoners" in Czechoslovakia.

Dusan Spacil said in an interview with a Swedish news agency that the four were jailed for violating Czechoslovak laws.

Mr. Spacil, who is here to meet Swedish officials, denied that dissidents were being persecuted in Czechoslovakia.

"I am here to explain, listen and correct, as we feel that governments should listen to each other instead of a smal' group of counter revolutionaries and out-of-date persons who don't represent the people," he said. He said that Prague considers the events surrounding the manifesto, Charter 77, a purely domestic matter."

He confirmed that writers Vaclav Havel and Ludvik Vaculik, journalist Jiri Lederer and Otto Ornest, a former theater manager, were in jail.

"But you should note that no persons have been seized or jailed because of their political opinion, but because they have violated our criminal code," Mr. Spacil said.

The manifesto calls for observance of human rights guaranteed by the Czechoslovak constitution and the nonbinding Helsinki accords of 1975, which were signed by 35 nations.

"The Helsinki agreement must be seen in its entirety," Mr. Spacil said. "Rules have been set for relations between nations in Europe and they also include human rights. But the document also stresses that every country is entitled to choose its own systems and its own laws.

"We won't change our socialist system because of pressures from people advocating bourgeois" ideas, he said.

[Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Soder told Mr. Spacil today that Sweden remains critical of the Prague government's harassment of political dissidents, United Press International reported.

["I have repeated what I have said earlier on our opinion concerning Charter 77," Mrs. Soder said.]

'Padlocked Editions' Thriving In Czechoslovak Underground

By Paul Hofmann

Paul Hofmann was held incommunicado for two hours on Saturday by Czechoslovak police after gathering information for this article.

PRAGUE (NYT).—A middle-aged stroller in a park on the left bank of the Vltava River pulled a few yellow onionskin sheets out of a sheaf in his briefcase and presented them to a foreigner who was walking with him.

"My poor wife has been at the typewriter for most of the night," said the man with the briefcase, a well-known writer. "You know, it is a crime for a private Czechoslovak to operate a copying machine. So we have to type everything and press our relatives and friends into service."

The writer is among a group of about 20 who run a two-year-old semiclandestine publishing venture known as Padlocked Editions. The project, which will start its third year March 21, may be compared to the samizdat (self-published) underground literature in the Soviet Union.

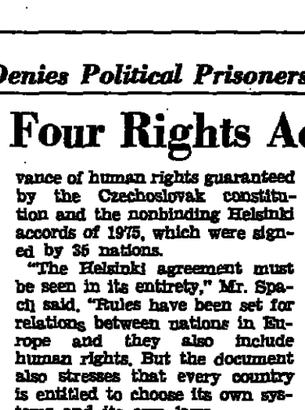
The Czechoslovak enterprise provides an outlet for authors who are blacklisted by the government and cannot have their works printed.

Hand to Hand

"I can't tell you what the circulation of Padlocked Editions is, honestly," said Ludvik Vaculik, a member of the publishing group. "Issues go from hand to hand, and many people in the chain make their own copies and circulate them among their own friends."

Mr. Vaculik, who also signed Charter 77, a plea for broader human and civil freedoms in Czechoslovakia, has been a literary outlaw since July, 1968, when he published a manifesto

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Keystone.

Sanjay Gandhi

named earlier a relatively unknown candidate for Mr. Gandhi's constituency of 500,000 voters. His

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Crosland Now in Coma And Reported Sinking

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, 58, who had a stroke Sunday, is in a coma and sinking fast, his personal and political assistant, David Lipsey, said today.

"His condition has progressively deteriorated since this morning," Mr. Lipsey said today. A medical bulletin by the Foreign Office said "Mr. Crosland . . . remains dangerously ill."

In Dispute Over Officer's Murder

Palestinians Seek to Block Any Syrian Attack on Camps

BEIRUT, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Palestinian leaders have sounded an alarm about what they called an imminent attack by Syrian forces against three refugee camps in the southern outskirts of Beirut.

The leaders have been holding constant meetings here while Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has gone to Damascus to meet Syrian Premier Abdul Rahman Khleifawi.

Last night, Mr. Arafat sent an urgent appeal to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to head off what he described as an onslaght on the camps in which "our women and children will be killed."

Served Ultimatum

According to well-informed sources here, the Syrians, who form the backbone of the Arab peace-keeping force, have served an ultimatum on the Palestinian guerrilla movement to hand over the men responsible for killing a Syrian lieutenant during two days of fighting in and around Sabra, Chatila and Borge Barajni camps last week.

The ultimatum was due to expire at midnight tonight, but it was extended to allow more time for contacts to avert what is feared to be an imminent major confrontation between the Palestinians and the Syrian troops who have surrounded the three camps. The camps have a total population of about 50,000.

An Arab commission which was appointed last October to assist Lebanese President Elias Sarkis in implementing the peace plan, has been summoned to an emergency meeting tomorrow morning.

The meeting by the four-member body was unexpected because it had announced when it convened last Saturday that it had accomplished its mission successfully. It is formed of the Saudi, Kuwaiti and Egyptian ambassadors here and a Syrian Army colonel.

The Syrians have surrounded the camps with tanks and have mounted mortars on the sand dunes near Beirut's international airport, pointing them down at the Palestinian camps.

According to some sources, the Syrians have brought in from Damascus about 400 soldiers of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

EEC Companies Got Best Rate To Pay Fines

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Nine European companies convicted of breaking Common Market rules on free competition in 1972 should not have paid their fines in Italian lire to take advantage of exchange-rate changes, the European Court of Justice's advocate general said here today.

He told the court he supported the EEC Commission's view that the fines should have been paid in the national currencies of the companies concerned.

Following procedure laid down in the Common Market treaty, the court expressed the fines in units of account, based on 1969 currency values.

The firms noting that the Italian lira had fallen more than any other European currency, paid the fines in the unit-of-account equivalent in lira, thus effectively cutting the cost by some 45 per cent. The fines totaled 1.6 million UA (nearly 02 million).

India Leader's Controversial Son

ijay Gandhi to Run for Seat in Parliament

DELHI, Feb. 15 (NYT). Gandhi, the son of Minister Indira Gandhi, for Parliament from his tate, Uttar Pradesh, the Congress party announced

30-year-old leader of the Congress will be contesting netbil, 50 miles east of Rae , from where Mrs. Gandhi running next month as the announcement said.

Gandhi, who has been at er of the controversy over ergency rule during the months, is on the list of didates from Uttar Pra- hat the Congress party in New Delhi adopted day after a night of dis- He was apparently a late inclusion because his name did not figure in a list of possibilities in the last several days.

However, this is considered a comeback. He and his movement were pushed to the background following the defection of Jagjivan Ram, a senior member of Mrs. Gandhi's Cabinet, two weeks ago. Mr. Ram's exit was said to have been primarily caused by Mr. Gandhi's increasing dominance in the party—threatening the position of elder leaders.

Exposed to the danger of further defections, Mrs. Gandhi had put the Youth Congress back at the fringe of the party. This thwarted Mr. Gandhi's bid to get nearly half the nominations for 542 seats in the lower house of Parliament for his Youth Congress.

In today's list for Uttar Pradesh, 57 party members in the previous house have been renominated. Along with Mr. Gandhi only a few Youth Congress members have been given seats to contest. This pattern is followed in the lists for other states, too, suggesting that Mrs. Gandhi does not want to risk the elections with untested Youth Congress candidates.

Their share in the national list is estimated to be less than 50 now but the inclusion of Mr. Gandhi and several key leaders from the states would keep up the morale of the Youth Congress.

The opposition Janata party

In 10-Story Fall at Headquarters

Another South African Police Detainee Dies

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 15 (AP).—A black detainee fell 10 floors to his death from an office at police headquarters in downtown Johannesburg today, the police announced.

They said Matthews Mahilane, the 18th black believed to have died in police custody in less than a year, was apparently trying to escape during questioning. Mr. Mabilane was being held under the Terrorism Act, which allows detention without trial or access to lawyers and family.

A spokesman for the security police said Mr. Mahilane opened a window and climbed through before anyone could stop him.

"He ran along the half-meter-wide ledge in what was believed to be an escape bid," the spokesman said. "A witness saw him stumble and fall after reaching the end of the ledge."

The deaths of at least 17 other blacks in police detention since last March have variously been ascribed by police to suicide attempts, accidents and natural causes. Of the 18 dead, 15 were being held for political reasons.

Police Minister James Kruger recently said in Parliament that members of the African National Council had been ordered by the South African Communist party to commit suicide if detained rather than undergo questioning.

However, groups including the Roman Catholic Church have accused the police of brutality and torture in connection with the deaths.

In reaction to another Catholic Church position, the government said today it would revoke the accreditation of four Catholic schools in Johannesburg and Pretoria if they continue to admit black students.

S.G.J. van Niekerk, the administrator of Transvaal Province, said that steps toward "deregistering" the schools would start this week if black, Asian and colored (mixed race) pupils were not expelled.

Schools can operate legally only if they are registered with provincial authorities. The church has not divulged how many of its schools have been integrated in a policy begun last month.

A Year After He Took Power

Nigeria's Reluctant Leader Gaining Respect and Support

By John Darnton

LAGOS, Feb. 15 (NYT).—A year after he became a reluctant head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo has brought a measure of stability to Nigeria and won support from a nation traumatized by the assassination of an inspirational leader.

Gen. Obasanjo is not as charismatic as Gen. Murtala Mohammed, who was shot and killed in an abortive army uprising Feb. 13 last year and whose memory, grown to almost mythic proportions, is being honored this week at church services throughout the country.

But by carefully adhering to the slain leader's program of "dynamic change"—and especially by following a timetable to return the country to civilian rule by 1979—he has managed to carve out a position of leadership over this highly complex nation of 80 million people that includes 250 ethnic and linguistic groupings.

Consensus Needed

Like his predecessor, whom he served as a chief of staff, Gen. Obasanjo has had to rely on forging a consensus among the ruling 23-member Supreme Military Council. But unlike Gen. Mohammed, who came from the Hausa-Fulani north, long dominant in Nigerian politics and the armed forces, the current head of state is a member of the vast Yoruba group in the south.

Western analysts, who tend to examine everything in Nigeria in terms of tribal affiliations, often assert that he has managed to stay in power for a year only because the north has been unable to unite behind a single figure in the army.

But highly placed Nigerians say the young officers now running the country share a determination to shake Nigeria from the drift and corruption that characterized the last years of the regime of Gen. Yakubu Gowon, who was overthrown in July, 1975.

The highly placed Nigerians say the government, if not the country, is moving away from the ethnic animosities of the middle 1960s that led to violent political elections, two coups, massacres of Ibo tribesmen and the civil war from 1967 to 1970 over Biafran secession.

Policy Set by Gowon

Even among the Ibos to the east, Gen. Mohammed is now a figure of some respect. This is because he continued a Gowon policy of no retaliation against the losing side. Gen. Obasanjo, a 39-year-old engineering officer and himself a wartime divisional commander, has followed through on that policy.

Gen. Obasanjo has appeared more self-confident in public, and he has improved a speaking style that was noticeably wooden. Although he is still shadowed by an armored car and several cars carrying troops in battle dress, his bearing is more casual and the soldiers less jittery.

His many appearances during the just-ended second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture have added to his visibility. And his warm reception for Andrew Young, the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, who visited here last week, indicates he is willing to be publicly associated with a policy shift away from the anti-Americanism that began under the Mohammed regime and reached a peak after his death.

Right-Wing Conspiracy

For months after the assassination the nation was plunged into a crisis of self-doubt, and the government seemed paralyzed. The indirection stemmed, no doubt, from an uncertainty over the extent of the right-wing army conspiracy by officers of a minority tribe.

After two waves of executions of plotters last spring, the Obasanjo regime began to make good on its pledge of continuity by enacting measures born in "the amazing 201 days" of Gen Mohammed.

It enlarged the number of states from 12 to 19, a move that increased the power of the federal capital in the center of the country, away from the power bases of the three major ethnic groups. And in September it pressed ahead with universal primary education.

Most of all, the military government stuck to its pledge to prepare for civilian rule by releasing the draft of a new constitution, appointing an electoral commission and, in December, holding elections for local government councils.

There were also programs that bore the stamp of the new government—an attempt, not yet successful, to control a 40 per cent inflation rate with reduced government spending and price and rent controls, an effort to encourage agriculture with home gardens and an investigation of inadequate hospital care.

Commemorating the anniversary of Gen. Mohammed's death, the government produced a bank note bearing his portrait, the first of any Nigerian leader to appear on the currency. At the same time, it was announced that his picture would come down in government offices. Only that of Gen. Obasanjo will be hung.



UPI.

Gen. Olusegum Obasanjo

Ireland Limits Fishing Boats Off Its Coast

Others in EEC Irked By Unilateral Move

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15 (IHT).—Ireland defied its partners in the European Economic Community today by declaring a national offshore fishing zone from which boats longer than 33 meters will be banned as of March 1.

The Irish move, announced at a meeting here of the nine EEC nations' agriculture ministers, involves the creation of a fishing zone that is 50 miles wide off most of Ireland's shores but extends 100 miles out in some coastal areas.

Since the French, West Germans, Dutch, Belgians and British have long fished in these waters with boats larger than those to be permitted under Ireland's new regulation, today's initiative was badly received by many of the farm ministers.

For consistency's sake, the three or four Irish fishing vessels that are longer than 33 meters wil also be forbidden to fish in the area designated by Dublin, an Irish official told journalists after the meeting.

Commissioner's Warning

But Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC's agriculture commissioner, said: "National measures such as these run the risk of provoking a confrontation between member states." He warned that Ireland's action could be followed by a proliferation of independent fish-conservation measures among other Common Market countries.

The West German agricultural minister said: "If the Irish government takes any measures which discriminate against German boats, the Federal Republic will certainly take action to protect its traditional rights."

Ireland was accused by the Dutch agriculture minister of "nationalism" a very abusive word to use in the EEC context. The minister from The Hague added that if other EEC states took unilateral measures, the Netherlands would be forced to follow suit.

For their part, the Irish pointed out that smaller vessels of all countries will be able to continue to fish in the area and that the limits they have imposed are essentially temporary—valid only until an EEC-wide fishing code is negotiated.

But it is no secret that an early general election is likely in the Irish Republic, and the fishing restrictions are seen here as electoral pump-priming by the Dublin administration.

In another development today, the agriculture ministers approved a policy package covering net mesh sizes plus the preservation of herring stocks in the North Sea and those in the waters to the southeast of Ireland, where herring fishing is to be banned for the rest of the year.

Mandate for Soviet Talks

An agreement on these issues was reached quickly, after Commissioner Gundelach insisted that it was necessary to give him a proper mandate for his negotiations tomorrow with the Soviet Union about fishing in the North Sea.

The negotiations will be the first the Russians will have had with the Common Market, from which they have witheld diplomatic recognition during its 20-year existence.

Alexander Ishkov, the Soviet minister for fish resources, will bargain with David Owen, a junior minister in the British Foreign Office, who will represent the EEC Council of Ministers. For face-saving reasons, the Soviet Union is pretending to negotiate only with Britain, rather than with the EEC as such.

Because Common Market trawlers have a continuing interest in taking catches in the Baltic and Barents Seas, the EEC's goal in the talks will be to arrange a trade-off with the Russians, who wish their vessels to have continued access to the North Sea fishing grounds.



United Press International.

Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen and his wife, Ingrid, voting in Copenhagen in yesterday's election.

Turnout Reported to Be High As Danes Elect a Parliament

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Danes voted for a new parliament today with Premier Anker Joergensen hoping for a sufficient mandate to permit his Social Democrats to form a majority government.

Voter turnout was reported to be higher than in 1975, when the rate was 88.2 per cent.

Mr. Joergensen, 54, has headed a minority government since January, 1975, with his party now holding 53 seats in the 179-man parliament. Since 1975 the country's unemployment rate has grown to 8.1 per cent and the 1976 trade deficit was $3.3 billion. But inflation has been reduced from 22 per cent to 13 per cent annually.

His economic policies include more state aid to stop unemployment, higher taxes and restrictions on wage increases for the next two years.

The major opposition from the 11 other parties contesting the election has come from the Liberals, headed by a former premier, Poul Hartling. The second largest party in parliament, the Liberals called for a reduction in taxes and state spending. Polls before the election said the voters did not think the Liberals' policy would work.

Rhodesian Defense Budget Is Set at Record $158 Million

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 15 (AP).—Rhodesia's defense bill was increased today to a record $158 million a year—slightly, less than a fifth of the national budget—as security forces reported 15 more deaths in the four-year-old guerrilla war.

Revised estimates increasing defense, police and the Prime Minister's security-linked "special services" spending to June this year were presented for approval on the opening day of Parliament. The assembly's main preoccupation this year will be to dismantle racial laws and pave the way for black rule in 24 months.

The defense budget—covering army and air force—has been raised by $22.5 million to meet the costs of the escalating war waged by black nationalist guerrillas.

The revised estimates mean that defense tops education for blacks and whites, once the highest single item in the budget.

The police budget is now up by $5.4 million to $76.4 million—a reflection of the increased mobilization in the last six months that has drafted hundreds of whites into both the police and the armed forces.

Three Days' Toll

At the same time, security-force headquarters disclosed that a black militia man, four guerrillas and 10 black civilians have been slain in the last three days in the operational areas.

Three of the civilians were killed by security forces "assisting and running with terrorist gangs," a communiqué said. Six others were killed by government troops "breaking a curfew in the operational area at night." Another black man was slain by a government patrol "attempting to cross the border into Mozambique at night in an operational area."

Unprovoked Attack

Security chiefs also claimed that the remote southeastern border post of Vila Salazar had been "subjected to two heavy and unprovoked rocket and mortar attacks from Mozambique," the country from which guerrillas fighting the war launch most offensives into Rhodesia.

Security chiefs said that there was "slight damage" to deserted buildings at the police post, now a military stronghold of machine-gun positions and sand-bag bunkers. There were no Rhodesian casualties, the communiqué said, and troops returned the fire.

As the conflict continued in this former British colony, Prime Minister Ian Smith announced that a new national manpower board would soon be set up to ease the military commitments of men who are called up from offices, shops and farms several times a year.

Britain Drops Opposition to Cheap Skytrain

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The British government has given up its court battle to stop privately run Laker Airways from flying a cut-price, no-frills service across the North Atlantic in competition with major airlines.

The government decision was announced in the House of Commons yesterday by Trade Secretary Edmund Dell, who said that he would no longer pursue the case against the proposed "skytrain" service.

U.S. authorities must now rule on the service.

Britain's Civil Aviation Department granted a license for the skytrain in 1972. The British government subsequently withdrew its authorisation in the interests of reducing airline capacity in a depressed market.

'Padlocked Editions' Thriving In Czechoslovak Underground

(Continued from Page 1)

that became known as the "2,000 Words," urging a stepped-up liberalization drive. A month later Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia.

Many of the writers and artists who endorsed "2,000 Words" in 1968 also signed Charter 77, which appeared at the beginning of this year. This circumstance apparently led the authorities to believe that Mr. Vaculik helped write the new document.

He would not discuss his role in Charter 77. He said the police had questioned him for six to eight hours a day for an entire week last month, wanting to know above all how Charter 77 had been drafted.

"They clearly want to separate the organizers of Charter 77 from mere adherents," Mr. Vaculik remarked. "It seems just signing the manifesto is not considered an offense. But I didn't tell them anything."

Not Illegal

The writer said he had written an account of his interrogations for Padlocked Editions. According to Mr. Vaculik, the typewritten literature is not exactly illegal, "but the system views it with extreme distaste."

To avoid trouble with the authorities, contributors cultivate an Aesopian and allusive style that leaves many things unsaid and relies on being read between the lines. In this respect, the underground literature continues a genre that goes back to Jan Neruda, a 19th-century essayist and poet, who had to be careful not to run afoul of the censorship of the Hapsburg monarchy, and to such writers as Eduard Bass and Karel Capek.

Mr. Vaculik said that in connection with his part in Padlocked Editions and in Charter 77, he was the subject of police blackmail. "The subject, not the victim, because I didn't cave in," he said, referring to photos showing him in the nude that foreign correspondents in Prague found in their mailboxes last month. The pictures were then published by some magazines in Czechoslovakia and by pro-Soviet newspapers elsewhere.

Mr. Vaculik said the pictures were seized in his home during a police raid two years ago. Later he was warned that they would be made public if he continued criticizing the government. The time evidently came when he refused to cooperate with the police in the recent interrogations.

"And nothing has happened," Mr. Vaculik remarked. "The people in my building keep saying hello, my friends stand by me, and people whom I hardly know tell me the police disgraced themselves by the illegal use of material that was illegally seized."

Second Incident

VIENNA, Feb. 15 (AP).—For the second time in three days, Czechoslovak officials have taken a Western journalist off the Prague-Vienna express train, searched him for material on the rights movement and forced him to walk two miles with his luggage to get across the border into Austria.

Walter Kratzer, 29, a correspondent for the West German magazine Stern, was treated last night in nearly the same manner as was New York Times correspondent Paul Hofmann on Saturday.

Pole Given 4 Years In Vienna Hijacking

VIENNA, Feb. 15 (AP).—A 20-year-old Pole who hijacked a Polish airliner with a dummy hand grenade made of rye bread and ordered the pilot to land at Vienna last November, was sentenced to a four-year prison term here today.

Judge Kurt Wachsmann said Andrzej Jaroslav Karasinski would not be expelled from Austria.

Amalrik Urges Carter Be Firm On Dissidents

THE HAGUE, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Calling Moscow's intensified crackdown on dissidents a test of U.S. firmness that could develop int.. "another Cuban crisis," the exiled Soviet historian Andrei Amalrik said today he had telegramed President Carter to stand firm on human rights issues.

"They are testing your firmness as a President," said the 135-word telegram Mr. Amalrik released to reporters.

The message, sent yesterday, called on Mr. Carter and other Western leaders to exert "combined pressure" on the Kremlin to release dissidents Yuri Orlov and Alexander Ginsburg, detained in the last two weeks.

Mr. Amalrik said this would "show the Soviet Union that you are able to stand your ground."

But he told Mr. Carter that a soft line on the rights issue "under the pretext" of protecting other dissidents or U.S. hopes for an early strategic arms limitation accord could be dangerous:

"Soviet leaders will no longer consider you as a serious opponent. The case of human rights in Eastern Europe might develop into another Cuban crisis" where President John Kennedy "showed his strength and won."

Druze in Israel End Long Feud

ACRE, Israel, Feb. 15 (UPI).—With a feast and speeches about peace, two feuding clans of the Druze sect have put an end to 25 years of intermittent fighting in which seven persons died and 50 were wounded.

Thousands of Druze and guests, including Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, attended the outdoor ceremony last week.

"This will be a true and everlasting peace," declared Jabar Musdi, deputy minister of agriculture, who helped police arrange a $40,000 payment that settled the feud which began with a rape in 1952.

Daily Paper Says Irish Police Unit Is Using Torture

DUBLIN, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A Dublin newspaper has accused police in the Irish Republic of using physical beatings and psychological techniques similar to those condemned in Northern Ireland.

The Irish Times alleged yesterday that "brutal interrogation methods" were being used by a special group of police known as the "heavy gang" in the questioning of suspects.

It said that its report was based on the experience of "victims, lawyers, doctors and social workers" and on information obtained "over a period of weeks from Garda [police] sources."

The procedures have been intensified since the introduction of the Emergency Powers Act, which enabled police to hold suspects without charge for seven days, the paper said.

A Police Department spokesman already had described similar accusations as "propaganda" and referred them to the police investigative machinery or the courts.

The newspaper made its accusations at a highly embarrassing moment for the Irish government, which has asked the 18-member European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg to indict Britain for using torture in Northern Ireland during the early days of internment.

Former Vice-President

Egyptian Parliament Expels Critic of Sadat's Riot Laws

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Feb. 15 (WP).—Kamal Eddin Hussein, a vice-president under Gamal Abdel Nasser, was expelled from parliament yesterday for his vigorous criticism of the country's new anti-riot laws.

Mr. Hussein was virtually the only prominent figure in Egypt to take a strong public stand against the new laws, which were drafted by President Anwar Sadat after the food-price riots last month.

The People's Assembly, of which Mr. Hussein was an independent member, voted 281 to 28 to approve the recommendation of a committee that he be ousted for "aggression on the Constitution and the President at a time of crisis and sedition."

Open Letter to Sadat

Mr. Hussein, 58, criticized the new laws in an open letter to Mr. Sadat that was published in the mass-circulation newspaper Al Akhbar just before the laws were overwhelmingly approved in a referendum.

In his letter, Mr. Hussein described the new measures, which make such activities as strikes and demonstrations subject to life imprisonment with hard labor, as an "insult to the intelligence of the Egyptian people."

He told Mr. Sadat that the riots, for which the government has blamed Communist groups, were actually the result of "your government's shortsightedness and the foolish policy of former governments." He called the referendum plan unconstitutional and cursed "those who defy their nation's will or trespass on the people's dignity."

Anger in Parliament

For those sentiments he was excoriated in parliament, where members described his letter as insulting, outrageous and a "libel against the President of the republic."

Even Egyptians who disapprove of the new laws and regard the referendum on them—in which more than 99 per cent of the voters were said to have supported the government—as a farce, thought that Mr. Hussein had gone too far in the language, if not the substance, of his letter.

Some were particularly rankled by the parallel that Mr. Hussein drew between Mr. Sadat's actions and the events of Feb. 4, 1942, when the British ambassador to Egypt placed troops around the royal palace and forced the king to accept the British choice for the prime ministership.

Mr. Hussein was a military academy comrade of Mr. Nasser, and of Mr. Sadat, in the 1930s. Later he was one of the first Egyptian volunteers in the Arab-Israeli war of 1948. He worked closely with Mr. Nasser in planning the 1952 coup that overthrew the monarchy, and later served in various Cabinet posts and as vice-president until 1964, when he fell out with Mr. Nasser's leftist policies.

Elected Last Fall

He was out of the public eye for many years until his election to the People's Assembly from Benha last fall.

Offered the chance to explain his position, Mr. Hussein appeared at the People's Assembly yesterday to read a brief statement. He said his criticism was based on his belief that legislation such as the anti-riot laws should originate in, or at least be approved by, the People's Assembly.

The criticism of his letter and the campaign to expel him from the People's Assembly have given his charges far wider circulation than they would otherwise have received.

Even the newspapers that ignored his letter have printed its substance in their accounts of the controversy. It is assumed that both the newspaper accounts and the move to oust Mr. Hussein from his seat have the approval of Mr. Sadat, who has pledged that there will be "no going back" on his political liberalization of Egypt but who has also demanded restraint in exercising the freedom to criticize.

Oil Dispute Cited As Shah Cancels UN Food Parley

TEHRAN, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi has called off a major UN meeting on agriculture scheduled here in April and conference sources said he took the action because of his dispute with Saudi Arabia over the price of oil.

Conference officials in Rome and the sources here confirmed that the scheduled April 4-8 meeting of the preparatory commissions of the International Fund for Agricultural Development had been called off.

The meeting was to have been led by Abdel Muhsim Sudeary, Saudi Arabian ambassador to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome and the only current candidate for president of IFAD.

The conference sources said the Shah's action was mainly based on Saudi Arabia's refusal to go along with Iranian demands on oil prices at the December meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. He was also said dissatisfied with having a Saudi Arabian chair the meeting.

Saudi Arabia held out for a 5-per-cent increase in oil prices while Iran, has wanted as much as 15 per cent. The dispute resulted in the two-tiered oil price system now prevailing in OPEC.

West German Fraud Laid to Hare Krishna

FRANKFURT, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Frankfurt prosecutor yesterday charged 14 Hare Krishna monks with defrauding thousands of West Germans who in 1974 donated $1 million to feed hungry children in India. The prosecutor's office said only $6,250 reached the needy while the bulk of the fund financed the upkeep of the Hare Krishna sect, whose 75 West German monks reside in a Taunus mountain castle.

The prosecutor also charged the leader of the group and his closest aides with other violations, including embezzlement, child abduction, violating the secrecy of the mail and illegal possession of firearms. The sect allegedly abducted a 17-year-old student and a 2-year-old girl.

Palestinians Seek to Block Syrian Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

their "shock brigade" and positioned them near the camps. The report could not be confirmed either by Syrian or Lebanese officials, however.

According to Syrian soldiers here, Damascus was outraged by the way the Syrian officer was murdered.

The Syrians say that the officer was wounded and was captured by guerrillas belonging to the rejection front, which refused any peaceful solution with Israel. He was then nailed to a wooden board until he bled to death, the Syrian soldiers said. He was in this condition that the Syrians recovered his body.

Rejectionists Blamed

A communiqué by the Syrian command subsequently said that the officer was murdered after he had been injured. It blamed the "rejectionists" for last week's clashes, in which 28 persons were reported to have been killed.

The communiqué declared the determination of the Syrian armed forces to deal firmly with internal disturbances "and consolidate law and order once and for all."

Lebanese officials have been trying to calm the situation this week, when Beirut is to host international diplomats for talks on a Middle East settlement.

Towns Bombarded

BEIRUT, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Reports from south Lebanon said that the villages of Tibnit and Zaouter were bombarded by Israeli-backed conservative forces. The villages are in territory controlled by joint Palestinian-Progressive forces.

At least three persons were killed and 15 wounded, the reports said.

Gandhi Son Seeking Seat

(Continued from Page

rival, Ravindra Pratap [illegible] is said to be a focal point longing to the Hindu Jan Sangh, a part of the formed Janata party, the terest critic of Mrs. Gandhi her son.

Long the political base of ministers, Uttar Pradesh, most populated state in India, crucial for the Congress's continuance in power. last elections the Congress won the majority of seats.

Although both Mrs. Gandhi her son are expected to the party's chances in Pradesh are held in doubt political observers here.

Among the chief camps for the opposition is Vijaya shmi Pandit, Mrs. Gandhi's Although not a candidate has pledged to work with opposition for the defeat Congress party, which attacked yesterday.

Strikes Spread In Netherlands

THE HAGUE, Feb. 15 industrial unrest in the lands spread today, with workers—up by 1,000 from terday—now on strike throughout the country, accord union leaders. Protest by dockers and others are scheduled for tomorrow Rotterdam.

The union and employers rations are deadlocked demand for a 2-per-cent in basic wages. The em are standing by a 1-1 offer after agreeing last weekend that workers also get full automatic living adjustments.

Earlier refusal to pe matic adjustments touch the wave of strikes, involving the engineering, ing, dairy building and industries as well as the Amsterdam and Rotterdam unions are calling out a number of workers in e dustry.

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Airlines Possibly Affected

U.S. Says Up to 100 Jetliners Fly With Fake Boeing Parts

By William Nye Curry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—The Federal Aviation Administration has said that bogus replacement parts that never were certified as safe have been installed on as many as 100 U.S. jetliners and must soon be removed.

The agency yesterday ordered the airlines flying Boeing 727s and 737s to remove all of the parts within 45 days and said three other airlines may be affected. The two planes are among the most widely used short-range and medium-range jetliners in the United States.

An FAA spokesman identified the five affected airlines as Frontier, Wein Alaska, Southwest, Braniff and American. He said three others—Delta, Lufthansa and Air France—also may have installed the questionable parts. A spokesman said FAA experts estimate that a maximum of 100 planes—727s and 737s—have at least one suspected part but the actual number of affected planes will be lower.

In describing the parts, an FAA spokesman said: "We don't know for sure they're bad, we just don't know for sure they're good."

The parts, which in some cases cost thousands of dollars, are basically electronic ones that operate various aircraft systems, such as wing flaps, flight instruments, cockpit accessories and air-conditioning systems. The spokesman said some of the parts involve critical flight systems.

Investigation Continues

He added: "The important thing is that there is no evidence of an immediate hazard." An FAA announcement said that the agency does "not know that [the parts] conform to FAA [safety] requirements and further investigation is continuing."

Thirteen suspected parts were ordered removed and inspected within 30 days, with a 45-day limit given for 15 other parts.

The FAA identified the source of the parts as the Ads Supply Co., an eight-employee firm in Bellevue, Wash., that sells replacement parts to airlines. The agency said another concern, Air Repair Inc. of Renton, Wash., had issued papers that all or most of the parts had been manufactured by Boeing and thus had been certified for use in planes.

Blueprints Missing

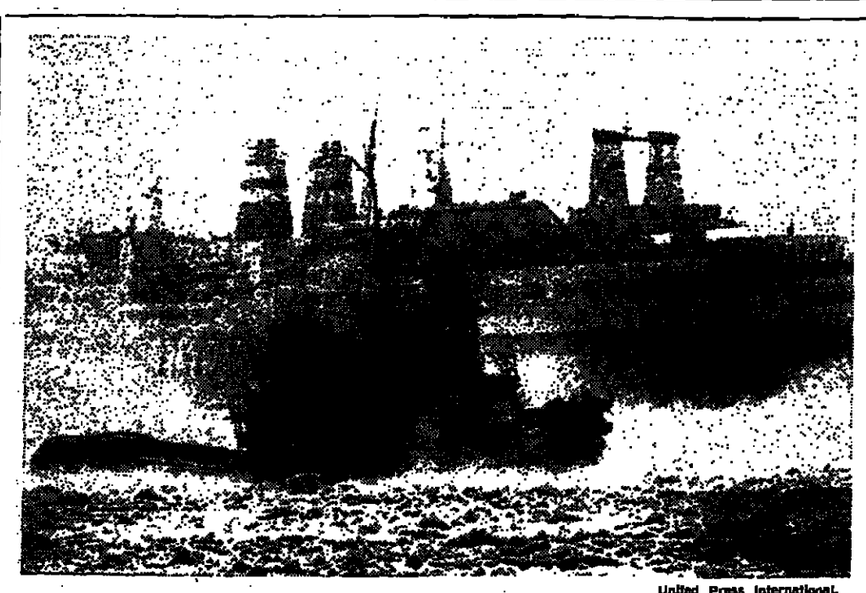
The ersatz Boeing parts were discovered during an investigation by officials in King County, Wash., after Boeing security officials reported losing "significant numbers" of tools and blueprints from their plant, said Gene Anderson, chief of the fraud division of the King County prosecutor's office. He said the distribution of the suspected parts dates to at least 1974.

The FAA's action followed disclosures last weekend by The Washington Post (IHT, Feb. 14) of an alleged scheme involving the sale of millions of dollars in potentially substandard parts with forged Bell helicopter and Sikorsky aircraft identification.

The scheme allegedly involved unauthorized FAA certification of the parts and appeared similar to the investigation into the Boeing case in Seattle.

"The whole idea of bogus or fraudulent parts being offered for sale . . . is very serious," the FAA spokesman said. The new disclosures have prompted no review of FAA procedures, he said.

Neal Williams, a part owner of Ads Supply, said: "Everything we sell goes through as approved parts . . . The problem is with neither one [Ads or Air Repair], as I see it. The problem could be with a third party." Other firms' names have been mentioned in the investigation, which is continuing.



United Press International.

BREAKING THE ICE—With way-below-zero temperatures almost daily, Finnish icebreakers have very busy times keeping Helsinki harbor open for ship traffic.

Carter Cautions His Cabinet Of 'Tough' Line on Budgets

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—President Carter told his Cabinet yesterday morning that most of them were asking him to increase spending in the next fiscal year and warned, "That is something we just can't do."

Mr. Carter, who has dictated an increase in deficit spending of $31.2 billion between now and October, 1978, to finance programs to stimulate the economy, said he was going to be "tough" in reviewing requests by government departments to revise upward the fiscal 1978 budget submitted by President Gerald Ford in January. Mr. Carter's remarks in the Cabinet meeting were reported by Walt Wurfel, a deputy White House press secretary.

At least two Cabinet members reportedly debated the question with the President, saying that the Ford budget had cut too deeply the spending for their departments.

Patricia Harris, secretary of Housing and Urban Development, told the President, "We are a starved department," Mr. Wurfel reported. Joseph Califano, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, noted that his budget was almost $4 billion "below the level of maintaining current services," the press spokesman reported.

Budget Deadlines

Mr. Carter reportedly responded that "there's only so much deficit we can accommodate, so I don't want to get your hopes up too much."

The President has indicated that he would like to be ready by next Monday with his revisions in the Ford budget. He must send such revisions up to Congress no later than March 1 so that congressional budget committees can meet their own deadlines on setting national spending goals.

The tone of the meeting, as explained by Mr. Wurfel, seemed to constitute a presidential warning that he would be reluctant to approve marked increases in spending in future years as well. Reminding the Cabinet that he had promised to balance the federal budget by the end of his four-year term, Mr. Carter reportedly said, "I did not make that commitment lightly."

Tight Reins for Future

The President also seemed to be indicating that he would personally and tightly hold budget reins in future fiscal years when he outlined roughly the budget-making process that will be followed for fiscal year 1979, the first budget that will be entirely prepared by the Carter administration.

About April of this year, Mr. Carter said, he and Bert Lance, director of the Office of Management and Budget, would meet with department heads on basic policy and could then "discuss brand new programs" for which departments should have clear "in their minds benefit-cost ratios" of such plans.

About June, Mr. Carter reportedly said, he would set "fairly arbitrary totals" and this will be followed by firmer decisions in September. "If you want new programs added on, you'll pretty well have to decide which ones you want to phase out," the President was reported to have said.

He also reportedly said that Cabinet members would be able to make "95 per cent" of the decisions, but it appeared clear this would only be on how to allot spending within the upper ceilings imposed on them by the White House.

The President also asked for "tough criticism and tough comment" from the Cabinet on his own performance, saying, "I have a sense of appreciation and friendship for you, even more than if you were reticent."

337 U.S. Officials Indicted in 1976 For Corruption

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Federal grand juries indicted 337 public officials on corruption charges last year, bringing to almost 1,600 the number of federal, state and local government officials indicted in the last seven years, according to the Justice Department's Public Integrity Section.

Most of the cases involved extortion and bribery charges, according to Richard Thornburgh, head of the Criminal Justice Division. But the indictments also included election law violations and the "siphoning" of public money for private use, he said.

Mr. Thornburgh said that the record number of indictments of public officials last year "does not mean that there is more corruption now than in years past, just that some prosecutors are making more attempts to prosecute official corruption."

Of the 1,598 public officials indicted in the last seven years, 1,379 have come to trial and 1,081 have been convicted of corruption charges.

Mr. Thornburgh said that the Justice Department does not know how many of the 1,081 convicted were sentenced to prison terms and how many were sentenced to fines and probation.

Helms Probe Said to Touch Real National Security Issues

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Justice Department sources said yesterday that "legitimate questions of national security" are at issue in the grand jury investigation of possible perjury by former CIA director Richard Helms during a Senate investigation of CIA actions relating to Chile. The sources added that Attorney General Griffin Bell might have to decide whether they are serious enough to prevent the department from seeking an indictment.

At the same time, however, they denied that any decision has yet been made to indict the former CIA chief, and denied that the department is being pressured to delay any action until a high-level decision is made.

Their statements were made in response to a story in the Wilmington (Del.) Sunday News Journal which quoted government sources as saying that a "runaway" grand jury wanted to indict Mr. Helms, but that Justice Department prosecutors were under pressure to delay any action until a "presidential level" decision.

Pressure Applied

The newspaper said that one reason that such pressure was being applied was that Mr. Helms allegedly had told former colleagues at the CIA that if he were indicted he would say that it was former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who told him to lie.

Neither Mr. Helms nor his attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, could be reached for comment yesterday, but several reliable Justice Department sources said that no such information had ever been conveyed to them.

A department spokesman, Robert Stevenson, said that he had been assured that no White House pressure had been placed upon the Criminal Division, which is handling the grand jury investigation, and that the department did not have a "runaway" grand jury on its hands.

At the same time, two other Justice Department officials said that even if the department concluded that Mr. Helms had lied under oath, it would have to come to grips with the national security considerations before deciding on whether to try to prosecute the case.

In order to prosecute a possible charge of perjury, they said, they would have to introduce great amounts of material about the inner workings of the CIA and its covert operations in Chile into the court record. Mr. Bell, they said, would have to decide whether an indictment would create a national security question.

Mr. Helms was notified by the department in January that he was a target of a federal grand jury meeting here, and reportedly hearing allegations that Mr. Helms and officials of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. were involved in a conspiracy to fabricate and coordinate statements they made during a 1973 Senate investigation into ITT and CIA activities in Chile.

Officials from both ITT and the CIA testified repeatedly to a Senate subcommittee that there had been no exchanges of intelligence information or other covert contacts between them concerning Chile.

In 1975, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities obtained information that ITT, after obtaining advice from the CIA, in fact had funneled $350,000 in cash to a conservative opponent of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende.

Cosmos-893 Launched

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Cosmos-893 earth satellite was placed in orbit today to "continue exploration of outer space," Tass news agency said.

Pomp Is Reduced As Carter Greets Mexican Leader

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—President Carter dispensed with some of the traditional pomp yesterday but still rolled out the red carpet and ordered a 21-gun salute for his first state visitor, President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico.

Before a crowd of several hundred on the south lawn of the White House, Mr. Carter called the visit "an indication of the importance we attach in our own country to our neighbors to the south."

Mr. Lopez Portillo, noting that the trip was his first state visit, said he was "absolutely convinced" that, with good faith, "we shall be able to overcome and transcend and solve many of the problems which it is natural should exist between neighbors."

On Mr. Carter's orders, the Marine Corps band dispensed with "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief" when he and Mrs. Carter were introduced and walked onto the lawn from the White House. But the band played martial airs as well as the two national anthems, the two Presidents reviewed honor guards from the different military services and a field artillery battery blasted the traditional 21-gun salute from the nearby Washington Monument grounds as the Presidents mounted the rostrum.

The two Presidents were expected to discuss such problems as illegal immigration, drug control across the 2,000-mile border and trade.

News Analysis

Vatican Ban on Women Priests Opposed in U.S.

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—In the aftermath of the Vatican's declaration that the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church would continue to be closed to women, opponents of the prohibition have stepped up their attack and are marshaling evidence to support their case.

The Holy See made its announcement in the midst of an extensive re-examination of the role of women in the church. The feeling among many advocates and critics of the statement is that the issue has not been settled by the document.

For example, although the matter has been officially closed by the Vatican, several prominent American prelates, including Archbishop Joseph Berdnardin of Cincinnati, president of the U.S. Bishops' Conference, have urged continuing dialogue. And proponents of women's entry into the priesthood have treated the statement as a call to arms.

One apparent sign of the changing times is the immediate reaction from both conservatives and liberals to the statement's logic that a male priesthood is mandatory because Jesus chose only men.

"Ten years ago, that idea would have been taken on face value," a Catholic scholar said, "but now it doesn't strike most people as a sufficient argument. The women's movement has changed that."

Those who view the document as a backward step warn church officials that it will only alienate those who wish to continue the discussion, while the others don't need convincing.

The consequence for ecumenical relations are also being assessed. Now that the Anglican Church accepts women priests, can this obstacle be overcome in the search for a common base with Catholics?

Beyond those broad issues, many fine points of the document itself are being scrutinized.

The critique extends to the process that produced the statement. For one thing, Msgr. Richard Malone, an American staff member of the congregation that conducted the study, said that its conclusions represented "a personal decision" by Pope Paul VI and acknowledged that there had been differences of opinion within the all-male congregation.

However, although the statement depended largely on the Pope's personal intervention, the Pontiff did not sign it. He issued it as a "formal declaration" rather than an official papal document.

Critics seized on that fact to argue that the church's findings, although presented as fixed, could eventually be changed since they did not carry full papal authority.

Others noted the passive voice used in the key passage that upholds the ban. In it, the document states that the church "does not consider herself authorized" to ordain women. Some took this wording as a deliberate suggestion that the church may, for various reasons, find itself so "authorized" in the future.

1950 Encyclical Cited

In support of that thesis, one priest referred to the 1950 papal encyclical, "Humani Generis," which stated that "we don't see how" the theory of evolution could be reconciled with the Biblical account of creation.

The church has since generally accepted the compatibility of those views, not by formal decree but by consensus. The women's ordination question suggests similar flexibility, the priest says.

Opposition has been gathering along other lines as well.

One view is that the document contradicts the results of a recent study by the Vatican Biblical Commission, which declared that Holy Scripture contains no grounds for opposing women's service as priests. Vatican spokesmen have denied any conflict, saying that the declaration was more comprehensive.

Another criticism focuses on the declaration's concession that the conclusion is "not theologically demonstrable." The critics assert that if the barrier against women cannot be developed by theological reasoning, it cannot be considered valid.

Perhaps the most sensitive charge is that the document violates the spirit of Vatican Council II of 1962-65 by paying too little attention to the attitudes of the wider world, particularly the women's movement. A related charge is that it reflects a viewpoint that is too exclusively identified with the hierarchy.

In response, the document's most ardent supporters, the bishops have tried to combat these images of the church as anti-feminist and hidebound.

"It would be misleading," said Humberto Cardinal Medeiros, Archbishop of Boston, "to view this document narrowly within the context of conflicting current opinions on the position of women in human society, or to interpret it as indicating the church's attitude on the right of women to claim equality with men."

"Were the church a merely human institution," he continued, "there would be no reason for resisting the mounting pressure in favor of the ordination of women."

Sections of the document attempt to dispel the idea that the church considers women inferior. Church authorities say that members of the Sacred Congregation listened carefully to the arguments of Christian feminists and read books that advocate change.

The drive for reform has been particularly strong in the United States. Predictably, reaction to the declaration was swift and sharp from groups that favor a women's priesthood. Within those groups are hundreds of women who seek ordination. Rejecting the declaration's findings, these groups contend that the fight is just in its beginning stages.

U.S. Legislator Sees Castro, Urges Talks

HAVANA, Feb. 15 (AP).—After four days in Cuba and a seven-hour meeting with Fidel Castro, Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., said "there is a good opportunity" now for normalizing relations between the United States and Cuba.

"I hope we don't miss it," the representative said here last night. Rep. Bingham said he was bringing no specific messages to Washington from the Cuban leadership but hopes to brief President Carter or Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on his visit.

Proposal to Turn Back Clock on Agriculture Urged in U.S.

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—A proposal to turn back the clock on a large part of U.S. agriculture to a time when farming was simpler and less dependent on petroleum-based energy has been offered in a study financed by several leading foundations as a way to end food inflation and help solve other economic problems.

The study, which describes the coming era of intensive food inflation, resource shortages and pollution, the United States can no longer afford a narrowly based policy geared to supporting agribusiness at the expense of family farms, the environment and consumers," says the 238-page study entitled "Toward a National Food Strategy." The study is one of several being produced by the Exploratory Project for Economic Alternatives, a Washington-based group headed by Gar Alperovitz, the prominent though unconventional economist proposed recently for the Council of Economic Advisers but ruled out by President Carter.

The proposal on food policy is part of a broader approach that seeks to stimulate new thought on a wide variety of social and economic ills.

A key part of the proposal is price controls on food, with the resulting income loss to farmers to be offset by government subsidies designed to favor family-size farms and promote break-ups of the large farms now dominating agricultural production.

Preservation of existing farmlands and development of new farm resources near population centers, greater diversification of crops and more emphasis on organic plant nutrients and less on chemical fertilizers are also included in the proposal.

A mixture of livestock and crop production on the farms, resulting in greater use of manure and other organic materials to reduce dependence on chemical fertilizer, would be coupled with more reliance on forage than on grain for beef production to save further on energy consumption.

Increased anti-trust action to promote competition and reduce monopolies in food processing is also suggested.

Controversial Elements

Among today's farmers, any mention of price or export controls is likely to generate anger. Farm subsidies, on the other hand, were a target of consumer advocates in the 1960s.

The small farms that produce a variety of crops that feed livestock with part of the production and fertilize the crops with animal waste can still be found. But they are few compared with vast acreages that depend largely on one crop, force-fed with chemical fertilizers.

The principal author of the study, Joe Belden, as well as Mr. Alperovitz and his co-director, Jeff Faux, are quick to anticipate attacks from critics. They do not pretend that their proposal offers a total solution, nor do they say it could be put into effect immediately.

It must be viewed, they say, as part of the broader effort to stimulate new thought and debate on different approaches—such as decentralization of population and industry—that might improve the quality of life in the next two decades.

Panama and U.S. Hold Meeting

PANAMA CITY, Feb. 15 (AP).—Panama and the United States held talks on a new Panama Canal treaty today on the resort island of Contadora off the Panama coast.

A Panamanian government spokesman said that the two negotiating teams met in secret for their first round of informal talks, which are to deal with Panamanian demands that Panama take over operation and income from the U.S.-run canal.

U.S. negotiators said that the United States had the political will to conclude a treaty quickly, if both sides were able to compromise. Former President Gerald Ford halted the canal talks last May when the waterway's future became a campaign issue.

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Capitol Probe, Carter Stand, Industry View

The Auto-Pollution Issue in the U.S.

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (NYT).—As Leonard Woodcock tells it, the question came up in a conversation he had with Jimmy Carter some time before the President's inauguration. Mr. Carter and the head of the United Automobile Workers were talking about whether the American auto companies could meet tougher pollution-control standards for cars more rapidly than they had been doing.

"Leonard," Mr. Carter asked, "why can't they do it? Volvo did it."

That question, with all its implications, is one of many on the subject of auto-exhaust fumes that are being asked afresh in Detroit and Washington. Among them, as Congress holds hearings on the subject, are the following:

- How far has the cleanup of automobile emissions progressed since the Clean Air Act was passed in 1970?
- How much further is it necessary to go to protect the public health?
- Is the technology available to get there?
- If not, when will it be?
- What will it cost, in consumer dollars and possible sacrifice of fuel economy?

What Volvo has done provides a technological focus for the debate. The Swedish automaker last fall began selling in California cars that are equipped with an advanced exhaust-cleansing device called a "three-way catalyst." It is enabling the cars—at least until it has been used for 15,000 miles, when it must be replaced—to meet the stringent federal emissions standards that will apply next fall to all new cars sold in the United States.

The American automakers are trying to develop their own versions. But although the General Motors Corp. and the Ford Motor Co. plan to install three-way catalysts on a few cars next fall, the device is not yet proved in practice. So the Big Four all say flatly that they cannot meet next fall's new standards and are preparing to sell "illegal" cars then.

What to do about this is the most immediate issue facing Congress. It is considered virtually certain that some reprieve, perhaps a year, will be granted, although there is sentiment in Washington for imposing fines on the companies for the delay.

Longer-Range Question

A one-year freeze, however, would not answer the longer-range question of what the "final" emissions standards should be and on what schedule they should be imposed. The Environmental Protection Agency says that 1977-model cars, when properly maintained and adjusted, reduce emissions of carbon monoxide and unburned hydrocarbons by 85 per cent an doxides of nitrogen by 40 per cent. Those are the three major automotive pollutants. The question is how much further to go in controlling them, and how fast.

That, in turn, is likely to be weighed against how much it will cost to go the rest of the way in controlling pollution from automobiles, compared with the cost of controlling the same kind of pollution from factories, refineries and other stationary sources.

In this regard, for example, an interagency federal study estimated last year that reducing autos' emissions of oxides of nitrogen from 2 grams per mile (the standard in effect this year) to 1 gram would be three times costlier, in terms of benefits received, than controls on stationary sources.

Mr. Woodcock has emerged as a potentially pivotal figure this time around. He is a close ally of Mr. Carter. He has obvious connections with the auto industry. He has been spending much of his time during the waning months of his presidency of the UAW—he is retiring this year—by working on the auto-emissions problem. And he is said to have better credibility on Capitol Hill than the car companies.

An Early Witness

Mr. Woodcock is scheduled to be one of the first witnesses before Sen. Edmund Muskie's Environmental Pollution subcommittee when it opens hearings tomorrow on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act.

In his testimony, Mr. Woodcock is expected to propose a tougher emissions-control schedule than is favored by the auto companies, whose representatives are also scheduled to testify tomorrow, but a more relaxed one than is backed by Sen. Muskie. The union leader is expected to say that there has been encouraging progress in development of the three-way catalyst but that it will not be ready for several years.

Mr. Carter's interest in this catalyst appears not to have flagged. Last Friday, Mr. Woodcock and the chairmen of the four auto companies met with him on the emissions question. After the meeting, Mr. Woodcock said that the President made it clear that he wanted "maximum progress" toward improving air quality and that he was expecting the auto companies to "put their best foot forward" in trying to perfect the three-way catalyst. But, according to Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Carter said he did not want improved air quality at the expense of fuel economy and auto-industry jobs.

The auto industry has been arguing that the increasing cost of pollution control will discourage car buyers and depress car sales. In the case of the three-way catalyst, however, General Motors estimates that it would cost the consumer $70 to $110. Some industry critics argue that this is not prohibitive.

Fuel Economy

The industry also argues that fuel economy suffers when technology is pushed too fast. The reason given is that the shorter the development time, the greater the margin of safety that has to be built into control devices. This, it is said, leads to the use of more gasoline.

The effect on fuel economy of the three-way catalyst is uncertain. But Dr. David Ragone, dean of engineering at the University of Michigan, and Mr. Woodcock's technical adviser, has estimated that a reduction of nitrogen oxides by 1 gram per mile, using the three-way catalyst, would cost 5 to 10 per cent in gasoline mileage.

The catalyst works much like the catalytic converters that have been installed in most new American cars since the fall of 1975. That is, exhaust fumes pass through a flat, pan-like container full of a chemical "catalist". The catalyst speeds up chemical reactions and reduces the fumes to gases that are harmless to health.



Associated Press.

TOURING TIMBUKTU—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing talking to camel riders in famed city in Mali yesterday in front of the Sankoré Mosque.

Israelis Agree On Wage, Price And Tax Freeze

TEL AVIV, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The government and Israel's labor unions signed an agreement yesterday to freeze wages, prices and taxes until June 30 in an attempt to halt inflation and calm growing labor unrest.

Inflation last year ran nearly as high as 40 per cent.

The agreement was at once attacked by the opposition right-of-center Likud bloc and by the private manufacturers' association.

They called it an election stunt—Israel will vote in a general election on May 17—and said it would be impossible to implement. Some trade unions also opposed the wage freeze part of the deal.

The government intends to seek the approval of the Knesset (parliament) for the agreement, but should that fail—the ruling Labor party is in a minority in the house—it intends to implement the deal through emergency defense regulations, Finance Ministry sources said.

Richter Scale Altered, 'Devaluing' The San Francisco Quake of 1906

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 15 (AP).—The 40-year-old Richter scale for measuring ground motion in an earthquake has been revised, changing the ratings of some of history's major earthquakes.

For example, the 1960 quake in Chile is now rated as having released 62 times as much energy as formerly believed. The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 has been scaled downward.

Modification of the Richter scale was announced yesterday. For the first time, a few quakes now register above 9 on the scale.

The revision was made because of new instruments and theories that more accurately record and explain energy released by the major quakes.

The new rating scale, announced by Dr. Hiroo Kanamori, Caltech geophysics professor, revises the Alaska quake of 1964 from 8.4 to 9.2 and the 1960 Chilean quake from 8.3 to 9.5.

Previously, no quake had been rated above 8.9 on the scale devised by Dr. Charles Richter in 1935. The new system changes how the higher magnitudes are computed. Every increase of one number still signifies a tenfold increase in magnitude. Thus a reading of 7.5 reflects a quake 10 times stronger than one of 6.5.

The 1906 San Francisco quake—previously estimated at 8.3—has been assigned a magnitude of 7.9.

Police in Rome Seize Kidnapper Tied to Rightists

ROME, Feb. 15 (AP).—The police captured Renato Vallanzasca, Italy's most wanted criminal, today in a raid on an apartment that was "stocked with every type of weapon and explosive," authorities reported. No one was hurt in the raid.

Vallanzasca, 27, was wanted on charges of kidnapping, robbery and murder, including the killing of at least four policemen in the last year.

It was the second major arrest in Rome in three days. Sunday, the police seized Pierluigi Concutelli, a right-winger charged with investigating neo-Fascist terrorists.

The police said that in Concutelli's apartment they found $11,000 of the $3.3-million ransom for the release of Emanuela Trapani, the 16-year-old daughter of a cosmetics executive. But the girl, who was released Jan. 22 after 40 days of captivity, said she had been held prisoner by Vallanzasca.

The police said this indicated links between criminals and right-wing extremists and Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga said Vallanzasca's arrest "can help shed light on the darkest episodes of political subversion."

U.S. Aide Warns Of Tough Means To Save Energy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—John O'Leary, the federal energy administrator, has declared that the Carter administration's energy policy would call for higher prices, less comfort at home and "some way to take some of the fat out of the driving habits in this country."

"The 65-degree home will become a feature of the future," he said.

Mr. O'Learly left open the possibility of an increase in the federal gasoline tax, now 4 cents a gallon. He said that increases in gasoline prices in the last three years had slowed consumption, a point disputed by politicians opposed to a higher tax.

In a television interview along with Richard Dunham, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Mr. O'Leary ruled out gasoline rationing "unless we are faced with a massive interruption of supply."

But he said that industrial use of gas, particularly as a boiler fuel, should be phased out within 10 years. Asked if he was talking about a tax on natural gas at the well and an additional tax on the use of gas as a boiler fuel, Mr. O'Leary replied: "We may well have to tax them."

He also said that there was the possibility of direct federal orders to compel switching to coal or electricity.

Assad Visits Romania

BUCHAREST, Feb. 15 (UPI).—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria arrived today for talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Waldheim Plea Reopens Parley On Disarmament

GENEVA, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Geneva disarmament conference's spring session opened today. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim urged the 30 member nations to make a new effort toward halting the arms race, which he estimated is annually absorbing $350 billion.

The U.S. delegation's acting chief, Leon Sloss, reaffirmed President Carter's call for a complete halt to all nuclear testing. The Soviet Union noted a "deepening" of East-West détente but made it clear that Moscow was maintaining its position that a comprehensive ban would require the participation of China and France, nations that are not taking part in the Geneva conference.

There was no direct Soviet response at the meeting to President Carter's statements advocating an "instant" and complete ban on nuclear testing.

Mr. Sloss said Mr. Carter hoped that the Geneva meeting this year would produce realistic propcsals to advance the course of arms control, including the "very complicated" field of chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union's V. I. Likhachev noted that the UN General Assembly last year made a new appeal, in a move initiated by Moscow, for a complete nuclear-test ban. He said, that it was now up to the other nuclear powers to respond. Later, Mr. Likhachev told newsmen that Mr. Carter's proposal was a "healthy sign" but the Russians were "waiting for deeds," to follow up the U.S. words.

25 Million Denounce 'Gang of 4'

HONG KONG, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Since the downfall of the so-called "Gang of Four," in China in October, 25 million persons have attended more than 50,000 meetings to denounce them, the Chinese news agency reported today.

"The people of the capital had a fierce hatred for them," the agency said in reference to Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Chang Chun-chiao and Wang Hung-wen. "But their pent-up indignation did not find its vent until the gang was overthrown," it said.

The four were accused of crimes ranging from attempting to usurp state and Communist party leadership to opposing Chiang's husband, Mao Tse-tung.

"More than 50,000 criticism and denunciation meetings have been held in recent months, with a total attendance of over 25 million," it said.

Late Tibet Soldier Is Hero in China

PEKING, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A Tibetan soldier who was killed by an anti-tank mine explosion while saving the lives of more than 300 persons has been made a People's Hero, the Chinese press agency has announced.

The hero, Tsa Chiang, died during a military training display in October, 1975, reports said.

When a corporal carelessly pulled the fuse of an anti-tank mine, "Comrade Tsa Chiang valiantly pushed the corporal away and rushed from the crowd clutching the smouldering mine," a report said. But before he could hurl it into a pond, it exploded.

Hungary Reports Economic Losses

BUDAPEST, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Hungary failed to fulfill its economic targets last year and agricultural production declined by 3 per cent, the official news agency reported.

Bad weather caused considerable losses of summer vegetables, fruit, potatoes, maize and dry fodder, the agency said. Maize was especially badly hit because of drought last summer and production fell from 7.1 million tons to 5.2 million.

Wheat production rose from 4 million to 5.1 million tons.

The national income rose by 3 per cent, a lower rate than planned for last year.

Soares Visits Ireland To Ask EEC Backing

DUBLIN, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Portuguese Premier Mario Soares arrived here today for two days of talks with Irish leaders to win support for his country's bid to join the European Economic Community.

The Irish are likely to support Portuguese membership, but also to emphasize certain economic difficulties, sources said. Ireland believes that any extension of membership, either to Greece or Portugal, should be accompanied by a proportionate expansion of the community's social, regional and farm grants to the poorer countries.

German Strike Figures

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A total of 188,312 West German workers went on strike in the course of wage disputes last year, the Federal Statistical Office said. It said 35,000 struck in the previous year.

Issues Not Lacking

U.S. Lobby Common Cause Confident About Survival

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Sometimes an organization just gets lucky: In the early summer of 1973, Common Cause sent out a national mailing piece whose envelope was stamped with the words "For Sale: The U.S. Government" in bold letters. Some members were distressed, others were outraged—but not long afterward, the Watergate scandal went public.

Whether through coincidence or prescience or a combination of these, Common Cause was onto an issue whose time had come, and its membership in the next months rose to a record high of 320,000. Now it appears to have stabilized at about 250,000 members, each of whom pays at least $15 a year in non-tax-deductible dues and most of whom pay a lot more.

About 6 1/2 years after its founding, Common Cause has developed into the most active and probably the most effective, as well as the largest public affairs lobbying group in the country. But for several reasons, among them the impending departure from the chairmanship of its founder, John Gardner, the "citizens' lobby" is facing important questions whose answers will determine its long-term survival.

Enough Momentum

First is the question of whether it has generated enough momentum to carry it through Mr. Gardner's stepping down from the leadership. He does intend, he says, to remain active in Common Cause and to retain his status as a registered lobbyist. But Mr. Gardner, a Republican dear to many Democratic hearts, "Mr. Clean Government" himself, embodies the organizations virtues for many people.

Mr. Gardner says that the organization will continue to flourish. David Cohen, who as Common Cause president has had the operational responsibility for the last two years, agrees. Others predict that the group may lose a few members.

"There's no evidence that we're going to run out of problems," Mr. Gardner said in a recent interview.

And the group is gearing up for an intensive campaign to pass a financing bill for congressional elections similar to that affecting presidential votes.

Despite the early predictions that it would soon fall by the wayside, Common Cause has been a success in terms of its defined goal—to make government more accountable. A large part of this may well be due to the paradox of its membership, which might be called elite, concentrated on the nation's two coasts, mostly well-educated and fairly well-to-do.

"When you ask people to worry about the functioning of government, you're talking to a fraction of the American people," Mr. Gardner conceded.

They are the people, he said, who read newspaper editorials, who have the education to grasp the significance to the individual of issues such as opening up the public committee "mark-up" sessions, when billstake on their final form and who have the leisure and the inclination to grapple with them.

The membership is constantly communicated with, exhorted to vote for the 60-member board of directors, to choose which issues should have top priority and to lobby by making contact with their own senators and representatives. Their efforts are organized, led and augmented by a staff of 75 professionals including four lobbyists, who know what they are doing and are well paid. Mr. Cohen, for instance, makes $42,000 a year.

The real question is, now that the battles over congressional campaign financing, congressional ethics and public disclosure, what next? Tax reform, Mr. Cohen said, is the issue that the membership has indicated it believes to be most important. But it is also an explosively controversial issue, since one man's tax reform is often another's tax imbalance.

If the group moves into deep involvement with such an "issue" fights, a knowledgeable observer predicted, "its membership scope are going to shrink."

Pool of National Feeling

"You've got to have a well of national feeling" on which to draw for successful changes, he said, and that is difficult on specific issues.

Common Cause, a man[illegible] familiar with its workings believes, is likely to have a role less of a "defining and pioneering role" in the future, but he believes that it is likely to endure in the role of monitor.

Mr. Cohen believes that the organization is badly needed and will continue to play a role as a "countervailing force" for interests that have no lobby or specific ends—someone to think about the system as a whole."

Homosexuals Gets a Hearing At White House

WASHINGTON, Feb. [illegible]—Aides to President Carter have begun a series of meetings to explore contentions by representatives of homosexuals that they are objects of official discrimination.

An assistant to Margaret Costanza, presidential assistant for public liaison, confirmed today that Miss Costanza and two officials of the National Gay Task Force last Tuesday that a second meeting, attended by 10 representatives of the group will be held at the White House March 26.

In writing to Jean O'Leary and Bruce Voeller, co-executive directors of the task force, Miss Costanza listed as first item on the agenda for March 26 "discrimination and the need for national leadership and legislation."

She also agreed to discuss contentions that the Civil Service bars homosexuals from employment in the country or becoming citizens, that the military discharges them, that the Internal Revenue Service prevents gay organizations from claiming tax-deductible status, that homosexuals in prison are victims of discrimination and that the Civil Rights Commission should act in cases in which homosexuals allege violations of their rights.

Visitors Ousted From Tokyo Park

TOKYO, Feb. 15 [illegible]—About 30,000 Japanese were evacuated from Tokyo's Ueno Park Zoo under threat of a bomb today during a bomb scare.

"They apparently are responding to bomb scares that have been made, that they just didn't believe," said an officer at the Ueno police station said. Visitors ignored the warnings.

The evacuation was ordered off about 1:50 p.m. when an unidentified man telephoned the zoo twice and said that [illegible] bombs had been planted in the grounds. A search failed to discover any bombs.

5 Killed, 15 Injured In Australian Fires

MELBOURNE, Feb. [illegible]—Five persons were killed, 15 injured and at least 50 homes were destroyed by weekend bush fires that tore through the southeast of Victoria State's grazing country, northwest of here, police said.

Early estimates placed the number of sheep lost at 1 million, about 100,000 head of cattle and while about 300,000 acres of grazing land were destroyed.

About 70 fires were reported, but the greatest damage was from 17 big blazes in the Gippsland district which has been in the grip of a month-

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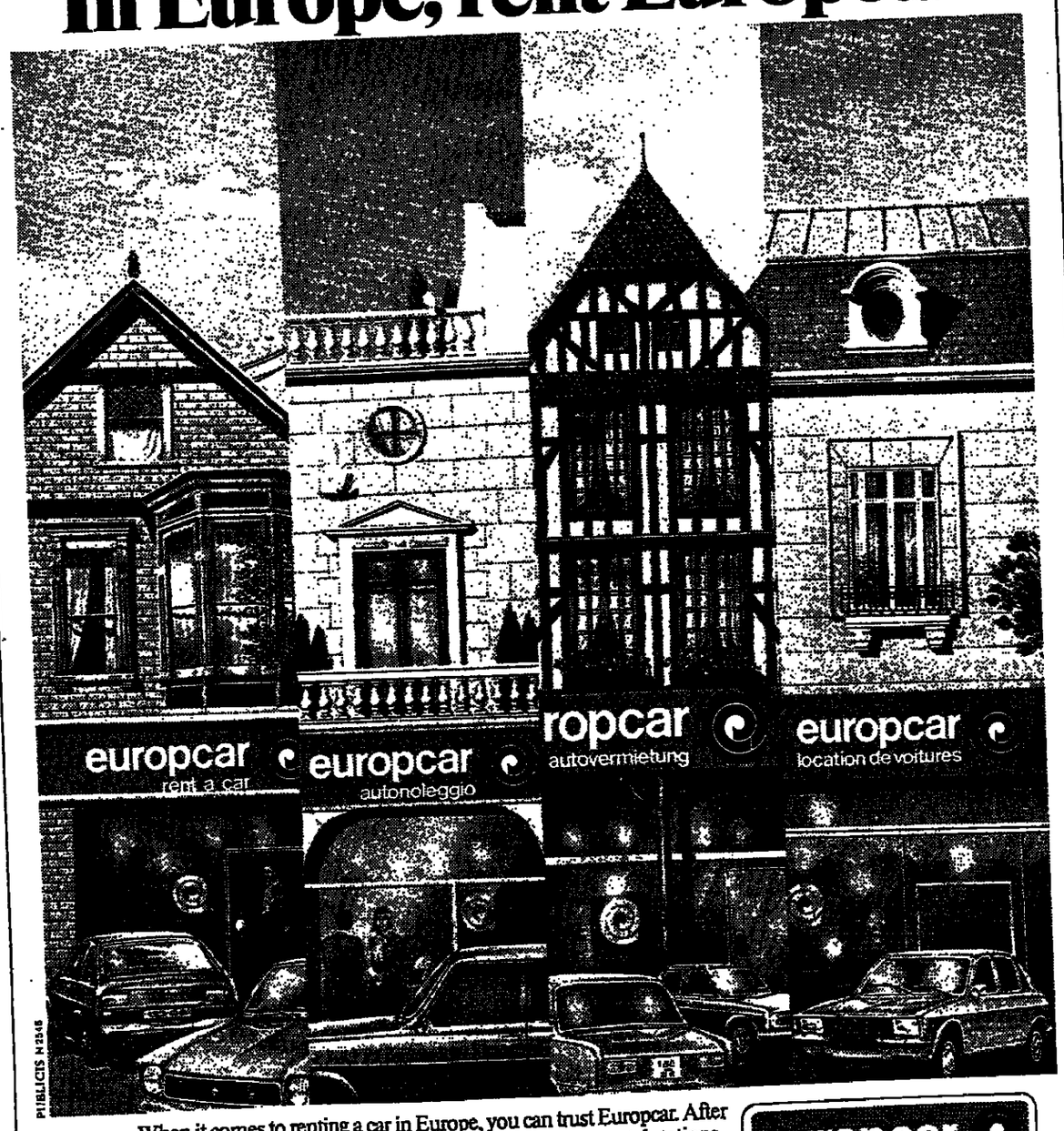
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PARIS FILMS

Midway, L.A.? Passé

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT).—Two different aspects of Hollywood are on exhibit here this week. What might be termed Hollywood I is represented by "The Battle of Midway" (at the Ambassade in English), a "heroic," wide-screen epic of the Japanese Navy's post-Pearl Harbor attack on the Pacific base intended to further cripple the U.S. fleet. Planned by Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto under the code name, "Operation AF," it did not have the unanimous support of the Japanese high command, meeting opposition from some who believed the battle in the Coral Sea should first be terminated. Capt. Matt Garth, adjutant to Adm. Chester Nimitz, learning from decoded messages of the impending onslaught, urges an immediate counterattack as a protective measure. Since the U.S. forces are under-equipped, this is a dangerous risk, but the battle is fought and won. Afterwards, Garth asked himself: "Were we better than the Japanese, or was it simply luck?"

The film, directed by Jack Smight, is in the large-scaled cinemascope manner, a panorama of the fray with soaring airplanes and sinking ships, alternating with a "human-interest" sub-plot about Garth's son, a young naval officer in love with a U.S. girl of Japanese origin held with her parents in a Honolulu detention camp. Both the passionate and belligerent elements of the scenario are brought to a happy conclusion.

"The Battle of Midway" in construction and execution resembles the Hollywood war movies of 1940-'45, save perhaps in its kindlier view of the Japanese. The interpreters include Charlton Heston as Garth, Henry Fonda as Nimitz and Robert Mitchum as Adm. William Halsey. Also on deck are James Coburn, Glenn Ford, Cliff Robertson and Robert Wagner, with Toshiro Mifune as Yamamoto. To augment its novelty and dispel its old-home-week air (both in exposition and acting); it is in what is known as "Sensurround." This means that the auditorium seats are set shaking during the bombardment and a thunderous hullabaloo makes war on the eardrums.

* * *

"Welcome to Los Angeles" (at the Monte Carlo, the Quintette and the Olympic in English) is a product of Hollywood II, the hand-held-camera, do-it-yourself Hollywood that followed the collapse of the studio system 20 years ago. Where "Midway" employs the style of the 1940s, this comedy-drama of Alan Rudolph utilizes the New Wave approach of the 1960s. It is more than a little "retro."

A tale of drifting couples in the California city, certain of its dramatis personae, are vaguely associated with the rock music world. This permits woozy jingles and melodies to accompany changes of partners, delirious daydreaming and marital squabbles and reunions. It brings us absolutely nothing new and its meandering reportage is suspect—hippies in Los Angeles these days are said to be virtually extinct. Rudolph's film is already a souvenir of what the French define as "le cinéma de papa," while Smight's technique is as dated as a grandfather clock.

* * *

Werner Herzog boasts that he hypnotized almost all his actors for their roles in his new film, "Herz aus Glas" (at the Biarritz, the Studio des Ursulines and the Odéon in German). It must be admitted that they look it, but the histrionic results are no recommendation for his unique procedure. Actors in a normal state have enough trouble remembering lines and "getting across." Here, under mesmeric control, they blink soporifically and seem on the verge of toppling over from moment to moment.

What they are supposed to be doing in this semi-conscious condition is never satisfactorily clarified. The happenings are from legends about a Bavarian folk figure, a stolid shepherd who descends from his mountain habitat to a tiny valley town which is dependent on its glass-blowing industry. The period, to judge from the costuming, is the 18th century, and the visitor is a visionary, a sort of combination of Zarathustra and Nostradamus, who utters apocalyptic prophecies, predicting—apparently—all the disasters of the 20th century. When a fire razes the glass works, the sleepwalking populace holds him responsible and he escapes to his mountaintop abode to hunt invisible bears. The German cinema, so dynamic in its expressionistic days, appears to have fallen into a Rip Van Winkle slumber.

* * *

"Jonas Qui Aura 25 Ans en L'An 2000," directed by Alain Tanner (at the Studio de la Harpe and the 14 Juillet-Bastille) is a bitter fable about eight men and women questioning their futures in a society they reject. It purports to be an analysis of those who were 20 in May, 1968, and participants in the hubbub then rampant in France. Now they lead marginal existences that are filled with daily contradictions, sometimes hoping, sometimes despairing. Their tribal way of life is a failure, their professional lives as well. The octet—though they obviously are identified to a single personality (their names all begin with Ma)—wander hither and yon, wallowing in a morass of infantile behavior which even perplexes infants, in particular Jonas, who was born in 1975.



Henry Fonda, Glenn Ford and Robert Mitchum ponder a map of Midway.

WAVERLEY ROOT

A King, a President and Eggplant

THE humble eggplant has been introduced into at least two countries under illustrious auspices—into northern France by Louis XIV and into the United States by Thomas Jefferson.

Louis XIV was given to demanding foods out of season, and liked to see his table graced by rare and unknown ailments. Jean de la Quintinie, in charge of the royal kitchen gardens, catering to the foibles of his royal master, is said to have been the first to have raised eggplants in northern France. As for Jefferson, he was a tireless searcher for new plants. When he represented the United States in France, he arranged with the director of the royal gardens of Paris to send him regularly seeds and cuttings of plants still unknown to the New World. We know that among those he experimented at Monticello with the eggplant.

I have no information about the success of Jefferson's experimentation, but I hope it was better than mine. I attempted over a period of six years to bring eggplants to maturity and never produced an edible vegetable. True, during four of those years the chief of my efforts was Vermont, which, according to a gardening encyclopedia in my possession, is Zone Three, described (according to my experience) accurately, as too far north to nurture eggplants. But I also tried in Rockport, Mass., which barely squeezes into the northernmost limits of Zone Five, where the growing of eggplant is said to be possible though not recommendable. I never achieved a ripe eggplant either. Jefferson was at the southern edge of Zone Five, where he may have had better luck.

The trouble with trying to grow eggplants in temperate climates is that, even though you start it indoors and move it outside only after the weather becomes warm, it requires 120 days between the last frost of spring and the first frost of autumn if it is to ripen. That never happens in Vermont. It may happen in Rockport, but it didn't while I was there. The whole period of the eggplant, for a plant of warm weather from its tropical or subtropical origin, usually ascribed to Southeast Asia, probably India, is a plant so ancient—it has been cultivated for more than 4,000 years, according to the 19th-century Swiss botanist Alphonse de Candolle—the egg-plant took its time in reaching Europe.

It was almost certainly unknown to classical antiquity. Maguelonne Toussaint-Samat and Germaine Elond do not include it in a list of vegetables supposed to have been grown in the hanging gardens of Babylon in their "Histoire Naturelle et Morale de Notre Alimentation" (Page 29, but by Page 311 they seem to have forgotten all about it). This and credit its appearance in the Mediterranean area to the Moors of Andalusia, who were probably right the first time. It was the Arabs who imported the eggplant to Europe, as is indicated by one of its many names—*aubergine*, which is what it is called in France, Germany and even in England, where the abridged Oxford Illustrated Dictionary does not even list "eggplant," but describes it under "aubergine." This is a Europeanization of the Arabic *al bâdinjân*, itself an attempt by the Arabs to pronounce the Indian name *brinjal*. In the 18th century, the eggplant was sometimes called brinjal in England, or bringall or berenjaw. *Berenjena* in Spanish shares the same origin. All of these words can be traced back to the Sanskrit *vatin-ganah*, which means "wind disorder," and refers to one of the alleged virtues of eggplant, an ability to prevent the building up of excessive amounts of gas in the stomach.

As for "eggplant," that name seems obvious enough from the shape of the vegetable, even that of the large, handsome, dark purple fruit with which we are familiar today. The comparison is so natural that we find it also in German *(Eierpflanze)*.

The name "eggplant" in fact dates only from the 18th century, after the development of the vegetable as we know it now.

The eggplant has been cultivated in Italy since the 15th century. It reached England late in the 16th century and became known in northern France, following the lead of Louis XIV, in the 17th. It cannot be said that it evoked wild enthusiasm anywhere. In Italy, though it is on record that eggplant appeared under the highest auspices in 1570 at a banquet given by Pope Pius V, and though it appears nowadays in the south in an uncountable number of dishes, it has still not inspired any high feats of gastronomy. "It is odd," wrote Elizabeth David, "that the Italians should never have evolved a dish half as good as the Balkan *moussaka* or the Greek purée of eggplant with oil and garlic, or the Turkish *imam bayeldi*, or the Provençal *ratatouille*."

In France the eggplant was described as having "fruit as large as pears, but with bad qualities," and one of its names of the time, *melongena*, was deformed into *malainsana (malsain* means "unhealthy"). It was rumored that it provoked fevers and induced epilepsy. Not until the Directory (1795) did it gain favor, when it became a fad with the *Incroyables* (hippies?) and *Merveilleuses* (the beautiful people?) who wolfed down slices of grilled eggplant in their disorderly gathering place, the garden of the Palais Royal. Then Paris calmed down, and the eggplant was all but forgotten in the north, though it remains in high honor in the south, particularly in the form of *ratatouille à la niçoise*, a melt-in-the-mouth vegetable stew of eggplant, tomatoes, sweet peppers and zucchini (unpeeled) cooked in olive oil (no onions, no garlic).

Many authors report that it was the famous 19th-century restaurant Delmonico's which introduced this strange and unknown vegetable to the United States, and only two years ago I read in an American magazine devoted to food that the eggplant was grown only as an ornamental plant until the early 1900s. There is nevertheless a recipe for eggplant in Mrs. J. Chadwick's "Home Cookery," published in 1853, and three in Eliza Leslie's "Directions for Cookery," which dates from 1828.

However the eggplant has never played a particularly important role in the American diet, though it has gained some ground recently.

Have Americans been cool to the eggplant because they have been told tirelessly that it has no nutritive value? It is true that it is more than 92 per cent water; cooked, there are only 19 calories per 100 grams, and one gram of protein; and it offers little in the way of vitamins or minerals. It might have become popular for thinning diets, but for this use it would have to be boiled, a process which leaves it with a bitter taste. Cooked otherwise, it is an efficient blotter for soaking up any other juicy ingredients added to it, especially the cooking fats (it goes best with olive oil); this ends its efficacity for dieting.

Nutrition, however, is not the whole story. There is also the matter of taste, and eggplant, properly prepared, can be a real treat. It has, besides, certain other virtues: It is refreshing, sleep provoking, diuretic and easy to digest—if you don't give it too much heavy fat to soak up.

Eggplant seems to have an affinity for curious names. In Israel they make an eggplant purée called "mock liver," and if you are offered "quail" in a Sicilian snack shop it will be a chunk of fried eggplant, which you insert in a bun like a frankfurter and eat standing at the counter. *Baba ghanooj*, "spoiled old daddy," is so called because, a cold eggplant purée, it is easily eaten by the toothless. There is some dispute about the origin of the name of *imam bayeldi*, "the imam fainted," which has been rendered in English as "the sultan's swoon." One version has it that a Moslem priest ate so much of it that he died; another that he fell unconscious when he was refused a helping of it; but the likeliest is that he fainted in ecstasy at its fragrance: besides eggplant, it is packed solidly with garlic.

(c) *1977 by Waverley Root.*

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays.

Plays

"A Party With Betty Comden and Adolph Green," Clive Barnes says, is "simply two stars singing you their lyrics on a bare stage, accompanied by a pianist, Paul Trueblood, and nothing else but blind hope." He adds, "They are hams, and you really have to love them." The show charts their careers from their days with the late Judy Holliday, through their first musical, "On the Town," through Hollywood, up to this latest New York showcase. "They sing their own songs as if they were singing for their supper, and no one is going to do it better." As writers, "they are unusually gifted," and as actors, "they are no slouches." What is important, "is that they are having such a good time."

"Marco Polo Sings a Solo," by John Guare, left Clive Barnes "with no idea what the writer was trying to do." He says that Guare is "one of our most inventive playwrights, with great wit and an immaculate sense of the ridiculous." But this play, set in Norway in 1999, about a man making a film about Marco Polo and a doctor who has discovered the cure for cancer and will soon become president of the United States, left him "puzzled to a frazzlement." He adds, "One begins to wonder if some sort of symbolism is being implied. Then one begins to wonder what one is missing; when the light will dawn—but it doesn't." The producer, Joseph Papp, "has gathered together a marvelous cast," particularly Joel Grey, who is "brilliant." Anne Jackson "gives another supreme performance." Barnes says, "In all fairness the play can be very funny, if you just take it as a zipless exercise in bizarre humor." But Guare has come to the "point where he should give the superstructure of his play more structure."

The Homeland of Karakul Sheep

The Carpetless Town of Bukhara

By Robert C. Toth

BUKHARA, U.S.S.R.—The West knows this Uzbek city best for its rugs. But "Bukhara carpets" are not made, and are unknown, here. Locals pride themselves instead that Bukhara is the homeland of karakul sheep.

The animal, source of intrigue, money and callous pandering to fashion, flourished in the region to the southwest where the Zeravshan River flows into the Kizilkum "red sands" desert and disappears.

Newborn karakul lambs have a soft, silky pelt full of tight curls. This is the result both of breeding and harsh desert conditions—extreme temperatures, water with high mineral content and thorny desert foliage. Karakul ewes fed lush green grass bear lambs with smaller and fewer curls, making their skins less valuable.

The karakul existed only in Uzbekistan until the turn of the century. The emir of Bukhara, one of the 20th century's notable barbarians, considered all the sheep his property. Illegally selling a karakul meant death, often painfully slow death.

Despite the risk, 30 head were smuggled out, in 1907, all the way to South West Africa (now Namibia) by German colonists, and were crossed with local desert sheep. The African flock is now a major competitor to Soviet skins on the world market.

Another competitor has been the emir of Buhkara himself, but from across the border in Afghanistan where he fled in 1920 with an entourage of wives and 1 million sheep, according to Salakitdinom Asamovim, director of the Karakul Breeding Institute.

"It took many years and much effort to rebuild our stocks" to the current 8 million head, he said.

"No live karakul can be sold across the Afghan border even today," Mr. Asamovim said, "but of course some smuggling to Iran goes on there. But the Iranians produce Persian lamb, which may be curly but it's not karakul. Neither is astrakhan. Only karakul is karakul."

Adult karakul sheep usually have thick whitish furry wool and black faces and legs. Two thirds of the lambs are deep black, and most of the rest are gray. Only 4 to 5 per cent are chestnut with gold and silver shades, and the very rarest are pure white. Pelts bring from $15 for ordinary black to $90 for white. The average woman's karakul coat has 40 pelts.

All female and 10 per cent of male lambs are kept for breeding. Ninety per cent of the males are slaughtered for the skins one or two days after birth—before they can taste their mother's milk, for that would ruin their curls.

"Sometimes if a small lamb has curls that aren't big enough—medium is the best size—we let him live a third day," said Mr. Asamovim.

Upset at Comparison

He was upset at any comparison with the slaughter of seal pups for their silky coats, or of ostriches for their feathery tail plumes—even though some skins come from unborn lambs whose mothers are sacrificed at the same time.

"Ewes live seven years, then their teeth fall out and they die," he explained. "So when they are seven years old, we impregnate them, noting the precise date. Gestation period of the karakul is 152 days. On the 135th day, 17 days before birth, we take the lamb and kill the mother.

"The skin of the unborn lamb, called karakulcha, is very soft and has a very modernistic pattern with almost no curls at all," he said. "Very attractive. And karakulcha brings the best price."

A consolation for such brutality to animals, perhaps, is that man has been even more inhumane to man in this part of the world, and not very long ago.

The last Bukhara emir seemed partial to lopping off fingers and hands for minor offenses. One old man selling snuff in the market had all his fingers and both thumbs severed at the first joints.

"It could have been an industrial accident, of course," said an elderly Bukhara woman, who was also about 70, "or the emir's work. Perhaps he was a poet whose verses displeased the emir..."

Soviet officials here like to emphasize the cruelties of pre-Revolution rulers to show how much better off the Uzbek people are now.

The guide at a Uzbek folk and handicraft museum said: "There is no such thing as a Bukhara carpet. Maybe some were brought across the border from Turkmenia to be sold in the big market at Bukhara and got the name that way."

But that classic geometrical design on crimson field that is so famous as a Bukhara carpet?

"Turkmenia," replied the expert, "typical Turkmenian."

© *Los Angeles Times.*

Chinese TV System

HONG KONG, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—China has built a new system of 960-channel microwave telecommunications to transmit color television, the Chinese news agency said.



Sportiness. More and more manufacturers claim it. More and more models attempt it. These days it often means little more than a modified engine and a bright colour scheme.

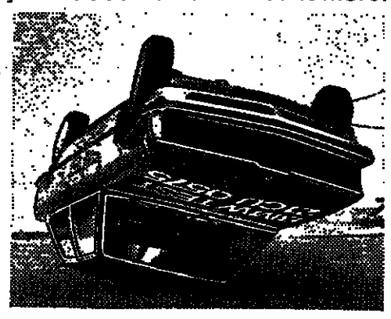
BMW sportiness doesn't simply mean high performance which helps the driver adapt to todays traffic conditions and invariably avoid accidents—it means more.

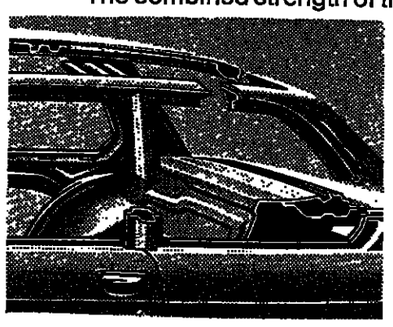
Sophisticated technology, continual research, and development provide the BMW 3-series with an intricate body capsule that is second to none.

In the event of an unavoidable accident the driver and passengers are protected by an exceptionally strong body structure. The cell incorporates an integral roll-over bar, special strengthening sections around the roof frame, front, centre and rear pillars and side sections along the length of the body. Additional strengthening is provided behind the dashboard, glove compartment, rear seats, and parcel shelf.

The combined strength of this design helps to minimize the effects of side or angled collisions and is especially effective should the car roll over.

Any other kind of sportiness may appear more attractive in the short term, but it could cost a great deal more in the long run.





BMW cars

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6- Wednesday, February 16, 1977 *

Filling the Gap

As Cyrus Vance moves through the Middle East—with rather less massive impact than his Persian namesake—he is primarily a fact-gatherer. In this he follows the role of Andrew Young in Africa and, doubtless, of President Carter when he met with the President of Mexico in Washington. With the by-no-means insignificant exception of the Panama negotiations, which form an expression of policy, the new administration is in the process of creating policies in foreign affairs.

True, Mr. Carter did speak about global matters during the campaign; his appointments to the State Department, and other agencies concerned with foreign policy represent a certain point of view. But—as, doubtless, Jimmy Carter is now discovering—there is all the difference in the world between criticizing the conduct of those in office and meeting the intricate responsibilities of office.

Mr. Vance has had experience with this. And this may explain why his opinions are less sharp-edged than, say, those of Andrew Young, although the ambassador to the United Nations must have learned much of the complexity of African politics by visiting Tanzania at a time when it was about to close its borders with Kenya in a dispute over a commonly owned airline. The secretary of state will not be surprised that while Arab nations are at odds over how to treat the Palestinians as refugees, they are quite willing to close ranks to get the Palestinians admitted to the Geneva conference; that while Israelis want nothing to do with the Palestine Liberation Organization, they do not want the Syrians to act as a buffer between Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon and northern Israel.

These are only a few of the odd facts that Mr. Vance, Mr. Young and the President must assimilate in the process of forming U.S. policies. They are characteristic of a time in which diplomacy has lost whatever simplicity it possessed in the postwar years, and in which the U.S. mood has lost much of the zeal it once assumed to correct all the evils of the world, if that correction goes beyond rhetoric.

* * *

The world, as Galileo accurately remarked, does move; it will not stand still to enable the United States (or, for that matter, China) to work out its own politics. The Carter administration has been, on the whole, receptive to the facts of a changing world and ready to translate campaign oratory into practicable realities. There are great opportunities, massive perils, confronting Mr. Carter and his associates. But they are fortunate in that no major crisis has yet arisen to be met by improvisation. They have time—not much time, but still, it is to be hoped enough—to fill the gap between the actual functioning of two governments in Washington.



'You Men Realize That We're in a Struggle to Preserve Our Entire Standard of Spending.'

To Feel the Pain of Mexico

The first foreign head of government to visit Jimmy Carter's White House is another new President, José Lopez Portillo, and their meeting is a symbol of the traditional amity and the intense interdependence between Mexico and the United States. Yet the nature of that interdependence is such that, regardless of the amity, there are no easy, short-term measures Mr. Carter can take to help his guest cope with Mexico's formidable problems.

Those problems are deeply entwined with our own. For both countries, no problem is more urgent than productive employment. But Mexico's unemployment dwarfs ours. More than a third of its work force of 16 million is either underemployed or jobless. Each year some 800,000 youths pour into a labor market that can absorb only a fraction. Mexico's catastrophically high birth rate is now declining, but the population of 62 million will have grown to perhaps 115 million by the end of the century; Mexico City may well have become the largest urban agglomeration anywhere, with millions of persons inadequately housed, fed and educated.

* * *

Since the United States is by far Mexico's largest customer, foreign investor and creditor, our recession means reduced employment in Mexico. And that, in turn, means a larger northward flow of illegal migrants. The United States is home to perhaps 7 million illegal immigrants, competing with citizens and legal immigrants for jobs—and welfare benefits; between one and three million are Mexicans.

Just as troubling to the United States is the northward flow of heroin made from Mexican opium poppies. Mexican police attempt to forbid poppy growing and to destroy the crops. But that only increases the economic hardship of the countryside, where half of Mexico's population produces only 10 per cent of its gross national product. That hardship—and the attraction of farmers to the illegal poppies—increases whenever Mexican farm produce is denied entry to the United States as it is when our own production is too great.

Mexico can export its problems to the United States, but there is little it can do to bolster our economy. By contrast, our economy can do much to help Mexico's. President Lopez Portillo has come with a menu of requests, mostly for trade concessions to help Mexico reduce its $2.5-billion trade deficit with us, and with little to offer in return. And he knows that the concessions he seeks present real dilemmas here. For most products, international trading rules make it impossible to lower barriers selectively: easier access for Mexico's shoes requires easier access for Brazil's and Taiwan's as well. And where special treatment is possible, the outcry from affected domestic industries has a potent and immediate political impact, whereas the long-term benefits to us of a more prosperous southern neighbor provide no countervailing pressures.

The U.S. ability to help Mexico thus lies not so much in trade concessions as in facilitating credits and investments. These would make less difficult the internal income redistribution to which President Lopez Portillo is pledged. Already, the International Monetary Fund has given him a vote of confidence by extending a $1.2-billion loan under less stringent conditions than normal to avoid a sharp deflation and additional unemployment. More such credits would let Mexico benefit now from the promise of largely untapped oil reserves, which should be a source of economic strength in the 1980s. For President Lopez Portillo, the test will be whether he is willing and able to channel new financial resources into the labor-intensive projects needed to put Mexico's poor—especially its rural poor—to work.

* * *

Over the next several months, President Carter and his senior advisers will be working to frame an approach to the needs of the developing nations. Mexico's problems differ from those of many other countries only in the greater immediacy of their impact on us. Other visitors, from other countries, will bring the same requests for easier access to our market, for higher and more stable prices for primary products and for credits or debt relief. These are all basic elements of the "New International Economic Order" of which President Lopez Portillo's predecessor, Luis Echeverría Alvarez, was a militant proponent. Because Mr. Lopez Portillo speaks with a less strident (and less anti-Yanqui) voice, he is likely to be a much more effective advocate. But Americans should require no reminders of Mexico's needs: We would be shortsighted to disregard the prospect in just two decades of sharing nearly 2,000 miles of border with a Mexico with twice today's population, living in conditions that make today's look benign. President Lopez Portillo aims to avoid that future and merits our help.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dublin: Probing the Police

No newspaper can take lightly a decision to point an accusing finger at members of the Garda Siochana [police]. We are fortunate in having a police force whose record over half a century has earned for it a place of honor and respect in the community. It is precisely because we have such high expectations of our police that we cannot easily accept a situation in which even a small number of them betray their trust as officers of the law.

A number of things must be made clear about the articles on Garda ill treatment of suspects which appear today [Monday] in our news pages. First, the Irish Times has not been taken in by subversive propaganda, which the minister for justice has several times blamed as the source of accusations against the Garda. [The] articles and those which will follow . . . are the product of many weeks' diligent research and investigation by skilled journalists. Secondly, it is not suggested that the Garda Siochana is using illegal violence on a widespread scale. The accusations of ill treatment center on a small minority of the force. Thirdly, it should be clear that this investigation does not in any way align the Irish Times with the political views of any person who has been subjected to ill treatment. Brutality is always brutality, regardless of whom it is practiced by or upon. . . .

—*From the Irish Times (Dublin).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 16, 1902

WASHINGTON—The State Department has learned that Russia is somewhat irritated at the action of the United States in making representations in opposition to the Russo-Chinese Bank arrangement. Russia claims that this is a private institution and the American government has no right to protest, especially as Chinese money is involved and China is perfectly justified in granting concessions to its own subjects.

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1927

LONDON—The British government is experimenting in the use of bacteria as well as poison gas in warfare, it developed in a reply by Prime Minister Baldwin to a question in the House of Commons last evening. This is the first official intimation that the use of bacteria in addition to gas is contemplated in the next war and that this government is carrying out specific research in that horrible direction.

Secrecy and Abuse of Power

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON—In the autumn of 1975, when the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence was checking allegations that the CIA had plotted to kill Patrice Lumumba, who had been premier of Congo, committee investigators visited a former CIA officer named Bronson Tweedy.

Mr. Tweedy, who had been chief of the African Division of the agency's clandestine service, at first professed to know nothing about any such plot.

When cables that he had sent to Leopoldville were produced, his memory improved, but he said his recollection was that it had been only "contingency planning." A second intelligence officer told the committee that a third had asked him flat-out to murder Mr. Lumumba. Mr. Tweedy, however, was never able to recall the matter with any precision. His real concern had been with administrative matters, he said: "When it comes to operational detail, I start getting fuzzy."

Two-Year Inquiry

By the time the investigators had ended their two-year inquiry into the alleged abuses of the intelligence agency and the FBI, many of them had concluded that one of the most troubling things about the two agencies was a lack of accountability that had flourished in the secrecy of their operations.

With President Carter's nomination of Adm. Stansfield Turner as the new intelligence director pending in the Senate, and the search for a new bureau director about to begin, the debate over how best to monitor the intelligence agencies is continuing.

There are some who argue that naming outsiders to the jobs is a good place to start. "The system has got to be ventilated from time to time by outsiders," one intelligence officer said.

Many agency people resist the idea on the ground that outsiders are not properly sensitive to the agencies' needs and tasks. But the dangers of long-range control by a tight group of insiders was summed up nicely by William C. Sullivan, the former third in command in the bureau. Never once in his 30 years in the bureau, he told the Senate Intelligence Committee, "did I hear anybody, including myself, raising the question: 'Is this course of action which we have agreed upon lawful, is it legal, is it moral?'"

The result was a pattern of break-ins, buggings, surveillances and mail-openings that, in the view of the Senate committee, violated the rights of thousands of U.S. citizens, many of whom had committed no crimes at all.

That was not uncommon, and one of the things that was learned when the curtain of secrecy was partly lifted was that some of the activities launched by the agencies were as inefficient and poorly executed as they were improper. A General Accounting Office audit of a sampling of 678 domestic intelligence investigations begun by the bureau showed that only 16 were ever recommended for prosecution, only 7 ever wound up in court and only 4 resulted in convictions.

Much of this could not have happened if Congress and the executives had not been willing to tolerate it and, to some degree, encourage it. Congress approved 19 of Mr. Hoover's 21 last budgets exactly as he submitted them. And when Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., completed his one-man investigation of the agency's involvement in Watergate, he literally had to shove his report into the hands of a reluctant Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., head of the oversight committee, who kept it for two days and sent it back marked "Unread".

In the last year, a number of steps have been taken to curb abuses by the intelligence agencies, and to hold officials accountable for their actions. A new oversight committee was created in the Senate, the Justice Department has set guidelines that limit the FBI's domestic intelligence activities and former President Ford took a number of actions (that he termed strict but that some critics protested were illusory and weak) to establish clear lines of accountability for decisions involving covert operations or sensitive intelligence-gathering activities.

Safeguards

But outsiders, including many who conducted past investigations, insist other safeguards also are needed. They include, for example, an inspector general to whom agents can go with guaranteed secrecy to protest orders they consider illegal; a rewriting of the 1947 National Security Act to prohibit clandestine activities which are now covered only by executive order; and a provision that the president and the Congress will be on record as being involved in major decisions.

Even without those added safeguards, however, the new directors will have a check on their activities that never concerned most of their predecessors. More than four dozen present and former intelligence officers are now being sued for millions of dollars in civil courts by persons who had been under government surveillance. The litigation, which is expected to drag on for years, will be a constant reminder that even if Congress and presidents turn their backs on abuses, there is always the possibility that the directors might end up in court.

Letters

Soviet Georgia

Re the article of Christopher Wren about Soviet Georgia (IHT, Feb. 8), I wish to explain the following:

The peculiarity of the present-day situation in Georgia is in the fact that there is a struggle on two levels: first, the national struggle against the growing Russification of Georgia, second, a struggle between the secretary of the Communist party, E. Shevardnadze, and the followers of the former secretary, V. Mzhavanadze. If one considers that Shevardnadze is under the patronage of Suslov, and not of Brezhnev, and according to many symptoms, that an intense struggle is going on at the moment in the Moscow hierarchy, the situation in Georgia becomes particularly dramatic and dangerous for the members of the Democratic Movement.

The Chronicle of Current Events has written already a lot about the tortures in Georgian prisons and the attempts of poisoning, undertaken by the KGB. Nowadays, two members of the Democratic Movement find themselves under the threat: the poet Zviad Gamsachurdia and the historian Victor Rtschiladze. Mr. Rtschiladze, being the head of the department of the Protection of Monuments in the Office of Culture of Georgia, tried to save monuments of Georgian national culture from destruction—and for that he is threatened at the moment by arrest.

ANDREI A. AMALRIK.

Utrecht.

Major Carter Theme

First Shots Are Fired In Reorganization War

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Reorganization of government is the buzz-word in Washington this winter. It was a major theme of President Carter's campaign and it is a high-priority item in his legislative agenda for the new year.

The first skirmish in the reorganization war has now been fought in the Senate. The result, as James P. Gannon forecast in the Wall Street Journal last December, does "give an early indication of whether the pervasive campaign rhetoric of 1976 about streamlining the government can be translated into political reality in 1977 over the protests of those with a stake in the status quo."

The answer is not as discouraging as skeptics would have you think.

It indicates that substantial progress can be made in Carter's type of comprehensive reform, but only if there is a good deal of awareness of the power realities and personality factors that lie behind an organization chart.

Time Demands

The Senate reorganization effort, headed by Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., had as its purpose rationalizing the jurisdiction of Senate committees and reducing the overlapping and competing time demands on individual senators.

It was aimed, as Stevenson said early in the process, at a situation in which senators were neither generalists nor specialists but "compartmentalists."

"We have sliced our daily routines into superficial fragments, and we have divided and subdivided large problems into a host of committee cubbyholes," he said last year. "It is no wonder that there is little consistency or coherence to what we do here."

The plan adopted by the Senate earlier this month does not guarantee "consistency or coherence" in the future. It does not go as far as Stevenson recommended. But it does reduce the number of Senate committees by one-fifth, the number of subcommittee assignments for the average senator by one-third, and the number of chairmanships some senior members accumulated by one-half.

It broadens the jurisdiction of surviving legislative units. And, as political scientist Norman Ornstein, a member of the Stevenson committee staff, noted, it introduces into the Senate rules and committee descriptions, for the first time, such concepts as "transportation, energy research, environmental protection, international economic policy, consumer protection, government information, intergovernmental relations, revenue-sharing"—all of which were afterthoughts or appendages previously.

The greatest single success of the Stevenson effort was combining the energy issues, which had been scattered among seven different committees, in a new Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

A Powerhouse

That committee is the old Senate Interior Committee, headed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., one of the true Senate powerhouses. No such similar consolidation of energy jurisdictions has been possible in the House; its Interior Committee has had three different chairmen in the last five years.

There is an obvious implication for the President, who is now weighing his own proposal for consolidation of energy functions in the executive branch. The message is to go with strength—not against it.

Yet Carter, from all reports, is considering doing exactly the opposite—removing the energy functions from the powerful Interior Department and building his new energy agency around the relative bureaucratic lightweight, the Federal Energy Administration. It has had the same kind of leadership turnover that the House Interior Committee has seen.

The important lesson from the Senate experience is that there are certain jurisdictions where internal rivalries and interest-group pressures are so strong that they almost defy rational reorganization. A practical president would be wary, indeed, of blundering into those areas.

Frustrated

One is transportation. Just as Lyndon Johnson had to settle for a Transportation Department which omitted the maritime industry, so Stevenson's efforts to create a unified transportation committee in the Senate were frustrated by the interests of road-builders, railway men and others.

Carter could also learn from Stevenson's experience to beware of the veterans and the elderly. Moves to abolish the special-interest committees dedicated to those constituencies were shot down in flames—and very nearly upset the whole plan. The President might remember that bit of history, when some planner tells him the Veterans Administration really ought to be part of a human resources department, or that there's no reason for a separate administration on aging.

But even with these cautions, there is reason for Carter to take heart from Stevenson's experience. "If I had been wise in the beginning and perceived the pitfalls of those thickets," Stevenson said at the end of the struggle, "I might not have gotten into many of them . . . [but] it is very satisfying to have left a mark with my colleagues, on this durable institution. . . ."

Hot Détente or Cold War?

By C. L. Sulzberger

MUNICH.—Lenin sent a memorandum to his commissar for external affairs, Chicherin, in 1921, and it makes impressive reading today. The great revolutionist predicted that the capitalists "will open up credits for us for the purpose of supporting Communist parties in other countries.

"They will supply us with the materials and technology which we lack and will restore our military industry, which we need for our future victorious attacks upon our suppliers. In other words, they will work hard in order to prepare their own suicide."

Anyone reading that forecast 50 years ago, when the Soviet Union was in swaddling clothes, might have thought Lenin was suffering from delusions. Now, after almost a decade of what is called détente, he looks like a stunningly accurate seer.

This New Era

The cold war is over. Détente is on, as formally ratified in 1975 by the Helsinki agreement. And to confirm its enthusiastic acknowledgment of this new era the capitalist world has advanced to the Soviet bloc credits totaling $44 billion, often at interest rates lower than Western banks charge Western businessmen.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union spends about 12 to 13 per cent of its gross national product each year on military preparations. This compares with approximately 8 per cent by the United States and less than 5 per cent by the rest of NATO. And for a period of 10 years the West—as it now realizes—underestimated the degree of the Soviet buildup. The Kremlin only admits to spending one-third of its real military outlay.

This has produced the following grim situation: A U.S. government chart shows that since early 1968 the number of U.S. military personnel in Western Europe has steadily declined, although it has now levelled off. There are more than twice as many Soviet as U.S. troops in this area although their number used to be approximately the same.

The most dramatic part of this change came after the cold war period; what else has happened during détente?

The Russians increased the number of their divisions from 141 to 168; the number of tanks in the Warsaw Pact forces has mounted 40 per cent; their artillery has nearly doubled; and the Soviet Union has developed six new strategic nuclear systems; Soviet tank production is over five times that of the United States, and submarine production four times.

Why? Why does the end of a cold war and the start of détente require such unusual behavior? Admittedly Moscow has never sought to delude us that it did not intend to try and spread its own form of "socialism" during the supposedly more relaxed climate, but is it necessary to scare people to death in order to do so?

Today, according to Georg Leber, West Germany's energetic defense minister, over 26,000 Warsaw Pact tanks are deployed in Europe—more than three times NATO's armor. The Warsaw Pact has twice NATO's aircraft, twice as many soldiers under arms, and the military balance in Europe has shifted in its favor since détente began. Last month during a speech at Tula, Brezhnev offered goodwill and "honest intentions" to the West—but the tanks are still there.

In the mid-1960s, the U.S. defense secretary said: "There is no indication that the Russians are seeking to develop a strategic nuclear force as large as ours." Now it is larger.

Nuclear Stockpile

Moreover, the United States is in a position where it is more or less forced to reduce the stockpile of nuclear warheads it has maintained in Europe because they are inadequately protected by a backup. Washington would like to trade off, cutting its stockpile against Soviet withdrawals. To date Moscow has shown indifference.

The United States has various kinds of complicated proposals to barter limitation of highly invulnerable and inaccurate give Cruise missiles against Soviet Union's almost outmoded and very expensive—if Backfire bombers. To date this ides has produced few ripples of interest in the Kremlin.

It would be foolhardy to and deduce precisely what Soviet policy is after in this present ment of what might be histo decision. But one thing is certain: Apart from the use of *of merrier adjectives*—as to military preparations go, at —the difference between cold and détente is not so striking to dazzle the observer. Is détente just a means of continuing war by other means?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those letters signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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W. Germany's J.S. Trade Deficit Wider

nt Data Shows arplus With EEC

WIESBADEN, West Germany, b. 16 (AP-DJ).—The West Ger- an deficit in trade with the ited States almost tripled in 76 to 32 billion marks from billion marks in 1975, accord- to figures released today by Federal Statistics Office.

The widened deficit resulted m a 23.4-per-cent increase in rman imports from the United ates to 17.6 billion marks, while ports to the United States by 9.6 per cent to 14.4 bil- marks. German imports m the United States totaled billion marks in 1975, while ports were valued at 13.1 billion rks.

As previously reported, the rall German trade balance oduced a surplus of 34.5 billion rks in 1976, against 37.3 bil- n marks in 1975. Exports se 16 per cent to 256.2 billion rks and imports rose 20 per t to 221.6 billion marks.

The trade deficit of West Ger- ny with oil-producing coun- es, meanwhile, was only slightly anged, at 3.5 billion marks, ainst 3.4 billion marks in 1976. ports from oil-producing coun- es rose by 20.4 per cent to 4 billion marks, against 20.2 llion marks in 1975, while ex- rts rose 24.7 per cent to 20.9 llion marks from 16.8 billion rks in 1975.

Surplus With EEC

Meanwhile, the West German de surplus with other Com- n Market countries almost ubled in 1976 to 10.2 billion rks from 5.3 billion marks in 5. Imports from EEC coun- s rose 17 per cent to 107 bil- marks, while exports rose t 21 per cent to 117.2 bil- marks.

German trade surplus other Western industrializ- countries, excluding North ica and the EEC, rose to illion marks from 23.9 bil- marks in 1975. Imports this group were up 21 per to 38.1 billion marks, while ts were up 13 per cent to illion marks.

German imports from lf-producing developing tries rose 27 per cent to billion marks, or 21 per cent total imports, while exports up 5.7 per cent to 41 billion ks, or 16 per cent of all ex- ts.

ports from Eastern bloc tries rose 27 per cent to illion marks in 1976, while ts were unchanged at 17.4 n marks.

War ices of Commodities Soar

it Poor States Don't Benefit

EVA, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).— modity prices soared last but producers in developing ies other than the oil states ot fare as well as in 1974, ding to the United Nations ference on Trade and Devel- (UNCTAD).

sharp overall increase last mainly reflected surging s in cocoa quotes. Also were wool, cotton, rubber certain nonferrous metals, AD said. The UN agency ed the increases to the vement in economic activity non-Communist countries, ds of shortages in some ts and, on London com- markets, the depreciation pound.

In spite of all these in- If account is taken of the rise in the index of prices of manufactured goods on the world market, real prices of commodities, other than petroleum, exported by the developing countries were, in 1976, about 7 per cent lower than in the boom year of 1974," UNCTAD said.

Dollar prices for food commodities reached 303 per cent of 1968 values, a rise of 35 per cent from 1975 due to tropical products reaching what UNCTAD termed "unprecedented levels." Sugar, however, was down 40 per cent, wheat fell 10 per cent, rice dropped 30 per cent and vegetable oilseeds and oils declined 11 per cent.

Agricultural raw materials rose 30 per cent, led by natural rubber, up 43 per cent, and by crossbred wool, up 70 per cent. The increase in the price of natural rubber was due to increased consumption that, in turn, reflected higher automobile output and the growing cost of synthetic rubber after the oil crisis.

Ores and metals rose steadily during the first six months of last year, UNCTAD said, but declined considerably in August, September and October because of the drop in copper prices. As a group, prices of ores and metals ended the year up 8 per cent from 1975 but still down 18 per cent from 1974. Tungsten ore led the category with a 63-per-cent increase, followed by lead, which rose 34 per cent.

ompany Reports

Profits in Millions of Dollars		
Anheuser Busch		
Quarter	1976	1975
e	366.20	399.70
	7.20	19.10
are	0.16	0.42
e	1,441.10	1,645.00
	55.40	84.70
are	1.23	1.88
Carrier		
Quarter	1977	1976
e	249.80	207.50
	5.70	0.20
are	0.23	—
Ford Motor		
Quarter	1976	1975
e	7,200.00	6,600.00
	171.00	170.60
are	1.81	1.83
	28,800.00	24,000.00
	983.00	323.00
are	10.45	3.46
Kellogg		
	1976	1975
e	1,385.40	1,344.90
	130.40	107.80
are	1.71	1.42
Lucky Stores		
Quarter	1976	1975
e	977.00	862.00
	20.10	15.80
are	0.53	0.42
ted	0.50	0.40
	3,480.00	3,100.00
	46.10	47.90
are	1.22	1.27

ued on Page 19, Col. 8)

Many U.S. Companies Raise Their Dividends

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Hundreds of U.S. corporations have raised their dividends in recent weeks and a flood of new increases is on the way, according to Wall Street experts.

Dividend increases so far this year, for representative companies, have ranged from 60 per cent at Levi Strauss, the apparel company, to 22 per cent at Bristol-Myers, the toiletries house, to 5 per cent at Nabisco, the cookie maker.

Last month alone, according to a Standard & Poor's tabulation, more companies increased their dividends than in any prior January since the mid-1950s, when S & P began keeping track of such data.

Dividend increases came from 264 companies, compared with 204 a year earlier. An additional 62 companies granted extra payouts, while 12 resumed paying dividends for a total of 338 favorable dividend actions—a new high for January and up from 281 favorable actions the year before.

One reason for the strong upturn, executives said, is the likelihood that many companies will be making stock offerings before long to raise money. Another reason, they said, is that many investors are displaying a growing interest in stocks with high dividend yields.

At Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the brokerage house, Robert Farrell, vice-president in charge of market analysis, maintained that corporate profits were up while payout ratios were low and that corporations were "more aware that higher-yielding stocks—for example, utilities—are in favor in the conservative investment climate we have."

Starting about three years ago, Mr. Farrell said, a basic change in investment philosophy began taking shape after many investors had lost money in the stock market. Their disappointment with market performance, he said, caused many people to look for a definite return—a dividend.

Amex, 5 Options Traders Settle Charges of False Reporting

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Five American Stock Exchange options traders, accused of feeding false reports of transactions to the ticker tape, have agreed to settlements calling for $5,000 fines and 21-day suspensions for each, industry sources disclosed.

The settlements, which are subject to approval by the Amex governing board and to ultimate review by the Securities and Exchange Commission, cover two separate cases stemming from the exchange's options-trading inquiry begun last March.

As part of the settlements, the five did not admit or deny guilt, but entered into the agreements solely to end the proceedings against them, sources added.

In one case, an Amex hearing panel accepted yesterday settlements between the exchange staff and Kieran Duffy, a partner of Bruan, Gordon & Co.; Edward Jackson, a floor employee of Purcell, Graham & Co., and Thomas Jones, a former Purcell Graham floor employee who left the firm, last May to join another Amex floor firm.

The three had been charged with entering false trade reports in the options of General Telephone & Electronics Corp. and Simplicity Pattern Co.

The other settlement, approved by a different hearing panel late last week, involved John Jay Mann and Claude Winge, partners of Mann, Sagarese, Drago, Molen & Co. They had been accused of entering phantom-trade reports in Du Pont Co. options.

The Amex governing board has 10 days to decide whether to accept the settlements, reduce the sanctions or send the cases back to the hearing panels with a suggestion for stiffer penalties. The board is empowered to lessen penalties but cannot increase them on its own.

It is expected, however, that the board will accept the sanctions. This is because, as previously reported, the board in recent weeks has acceded to the judgment of other options-hearing panels, including two that reaffirmed original penalties after the board sent cases back to them with an indication that it wanted stiffer sanctions.

Other Cases

The two recent settlements bring to five the number of cases that have reached a penalty-setting stage in the options inquiry. Five other sets of cases, involving some 20 floor people, are still being heard by other panels. However, sources indicated that proposed settlements involving many of the 20 individuals are close.

Mr. Jackson of Purcell Graham was the only one of the five men in the recently settled cases who could be reached for comment. He said in an interview: "I didn't admit to anything. It's a settlement. The legal costs had gotten so far out of proportion to what went on that it was just ridiculous. I wanted it over with. You can't work and have this on your mind. Every time you turn around someone wants to ask you another question about it."

Industrial Output In France Said Same in Month

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—French industrial production was stagnant in January, and activity is likely to be maintained at the current level in the coming months, the Bank of France said today.

In its monthly survey of the French economy, the central bank says that the margin of unused capacity is still large in a number of sectors, and that there has been no new element to change the cautious attitude of industrialists, especially as regards investments.

The general business climate, however, is more relaxed and French industrialists now feel that the government's anti-inflation program is likely to succeed, the survey says.

The Finance Ministry, meanwhile, said the index of industrial production, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, declined to 124.0 in December from 126.0 in November. That compares with 117.0 in December, 1975.

The monthly average for all of 1976 stood at 123.0, corresponding to an increase of 10.7 per cent over the previous year, it said.

Swiss Trade Deficit

BERN, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Swiss trade showed a deficit of 346.3 million Swiss francs in January, compared with a deficit of 134 million francs in December 1976 and a deficit of 124 million francs in January, 1976, the government reported. For all of 1976, Switzerland had a trade surplus of 173.6 million francs.

Japan Car Firms Say Output Rises

TOKYO, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Toyota Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co. reported today higher vehicle output in January compared with a year ago, but production fell from December levels.

Toyota said output rose 15.4 per cent to 177,726 units from January, 1976, but declined 10.9 per cent from December.

Exports in January rose 31.1 per cent to 94,729 units but were down 7.5 per cent from December.

Nissan said vehicle production in January rose 4.4 per cent to 174,814 from a year ago, but declined 11.3 per cent from December.

January exports rose 14.8 per cent to 91,170 from a year earlier but fell 17.9 per cent from the previous month, it said.

Euroloans May Distort Fed's Data

By William Ellington

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Activity in the Eurodollar market is influencing loan demand at major New York banks, with the result that weekly Federal Reserve data on business loans may be misleading those who use the series to gauge U.S. money supply and interest-rate trends, bankers familiar with both the Eurodollar and N.Y. markets contend.

The weekly Federal Reserve figures show that business loans at 10 large N.Y. banks declined by more than $2 billion in the first six weeks of this year. However, in the week ended last Wednesday, such loan demand rose, for the first time this year, by $146 million. The rise was interpreted in some quarters as a tentative indication that a U.S. business recovery might be under way.

Some bankers contend, however, that U.S. corporations have been increasing their short-term borrowing all along. However, this corporate borrowing has been done mainly in the Eurodollar market, where total interest charges are less than in New York, some bankers say.

"Both European and U.S. banks (in Europe) have been suppliers of these funds, which could account in part for the lagging domestic loan demand in the United States," says Carlos Canal jr., executive vice-president of Bankers Trust Co.

"Unfortunately, no reliable statistics are available on the extent to which such borrowings have been undertaken. However, since Bankers Trust is a major participant in both markets, I can tell you that the amounts have been sizable," Mr. Canal remarked at a recent banking conference in London.

Cheaper Rates

A specialist in Eurodollar finance at Orion Bank in London says that for some time it has been cheaper for U.S. corporations to borrow from Eurodollar banks rather than from domestic sources when the U.S. prime lending rate of 6.25 per cent and the requirement for compensating balances are included as part of the total borrowing cost.

He adds that European banks have been particularly aggressive in soliciting U.S. corporations, partly to counteract an equally aggressive posture taken by U.S. banks in Europe in going after European corporate business.

The weekly statistics on business loans are sometimes considered as a coincident indicator of business activity. Normally, corporations increase short-term borrowing to finance inventory accumulation as sales pick up. Because of the decline in business loans, some analysts have probably drawn the incorrect conclusion that the U.S. economic recovery is still hardly off the ground.

However, the loan data may also be misleading those who use the figures to estimate short-term trends in interest rates and the money supply. Obviously, the seeming decline in U.S. corporate bank loan demand would point toward the wrong conclusion that short-term interest rates might move lower.

Furthermore, since the loan data precede money supply data by two weeks, analysts sometimes use changes in loan demand as a way of gauging the probable trend in money supply data when they are published two weeks later.

This approach would be equally spurious, because it is safe to assume that when U.S. corporations borrow from Eurodollar banks the proceeds in most cases are redeposited with domestic banks, thus adding to the money supply.

N.Y. Prices Head Upward After a Six-Week Decline

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices, continuing to recover from an oversold condition, advanced for the second day in a row today.

The back-to-back gains come on the heels of a six-week market slide, in which the Dow Jones industrial average lost more than 60 points.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.99 points to 944.32. It was up 5.65 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues moderately outnumbered decliners by about 835 to 600, and volume totaled 21.62 million shares, up from 19.23 million yesterday.

"Anytime a trend persists too long in one direction, you get a counter movement and this is what has been happening the last two sessions," said one analyst in explaining the market's rally.

Analysts said investors also continued to be sensitive to news from Washington.

Presidential adviser Charles Schulze said he saw no need "as of now" for any additional economic stimulus to counter the impact of the abnormally cold winter.

Mr. Schultze said real U.S. gross national product growth will be trimmed a bit in the first quarter as a result of the cold, but he expected the loss to be recouped by the third quarter.

General Motors gained 7/8 to 71 3/8, while Ford Motor picked up 3/8 to 55 3/4. Ford reported flat per share earnings for the fourth quarter.

Heavily traded American Telephone rose 1/4 to 64, while General Dynamics edged up 1/8 to 57 1/4.

Among the issues up a point or better were Hewlett-Packard 2 5/8 higher at 74, International Paper 1 1/2 to 54 1/2, Corning Glass 1 3/8 to 63 3/4, Cumming Engine 1 1/8 to 49 5/8, Union Carbide 1 3/8 to 59 7/8, and Procter & Gamble 1 1/8 to 84 1/2.

But Vetco fell 1 7/8 to 18 3/4 after estimating sharply lower third-quarter profits.

Commonwealth Oil Refining dropped 1 3/8 to 5 3/8. It reported a fourth-quarter per share loss almost four times that of the loss for the year-ago period.

Imetal Expects Upturn

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Sté. Imétal, a holding company belonging to the Rothschild group, expects to post improved results for 1976. It reported profits of 38.2 million francs for 1975 and paid a net dividend of 3.30 francs.

U.S. Textile Imports Soar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—U.S. imports of textiles and apparel rose to an all-time high of about $4.44 billion in 1976, the Commerce Department reported today.

Imports, in value terms, were up 53 per cent last year over 1975 and were 6 per cent greater than the previous record set in 1972, the department said.

Hong Kong moved well out in front as the major suppliers of U.S. imports of textile products, accounting for 887.5 million square yards of last year's 5.14 billion square yards of fabrics and the equivalent in yarn, apparel and other items.

Hong Kong's shipments in 1975 had totaled 635.6 million square yards.

Japan, previously the leader, dropped to second place in 1976, supplying 774.5 million square yards compared with 642.1 million square yards in 1975, the report said.

Two other important Far East suppliers, Taiwan and South Korea, also stepped up their shipments sharply during 1976. Imports from Taiwan were 636.5 million square yards, up from 522.7 million square yards in 1975. South Korea's shipments were 609.9 million square yards, compared with 440.3 million in 1975.

The Commerce Department also reported that U.S. textile exports during 1976 amounted to nearly $2.06 billion, up 23 per cent from shipments in 1975.

Bethlehem Steel's Outlook Is Poor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Bethlehem Steel Corp. expects a "disappointing" first quarter, chairman Lewis Foy told analysts today.

In last year's first quarter, Bethlehem earned $28.4 million, or 65 cents a share, on sales of $1.27 billion.

Mr. Foy said improved demand from the construction industry has not yet materialized "and an unusual product mix continues."

He said the company's operating rate has remained at a low level so far this year and adverse weather, together with natural gas shortages, has hampered company operations and created problems for many suppliers and customers.

U.S. Plea to Allies Said Based on Error

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Hudson Research Europe, an offshoot of the Hudson Institute think-tank of the United States, said today that the Carter administration's notion that weak economies can be helped through a reflation of strong economies "is an illusion based on an error."

In its latest newsletter, the institute says that its calculations indicate that even a boost of national growth of a full 1 per cent over predicted rates this year in the United States, West Germany and Japan would produce an improvement of only 0.2 per cent in the gross national product of France, Britain and Italy—the "weaker" countries.

The study says that the three strong countries do not trade enough with the weak in order to make a real difference. For example, Japan takes 2.7 per cent of its imports from the three weak countries, while the United States takes less than 8 per cent.

Switzerland is a more important market for France than the United States, Hudson says, while Poland is a more important partner of Britain, Italy and France than Japan.

The newsletter says Germany takes less than 25 per cent of its total imports from the three weaker countries, adding: "The doctrine of the so-called strong and weak may in fact work mainly as a way to weaken the strong, while doing little good for their partners."

China Ships to Britain Over 80 Tons of Gold

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—China shipped more than 80 metric tons of gold valued at more than $350 million to Britain in December, one of its largest bullion consignments to the West identified for a considerable time, official British bullion statistics show.

The size of the consignment is causing extensive interest among Western banks involved in East-West trade, because it could represent a convertible currency operation by China to assist a new drive for industrialization.

The British customs figures show China shipped 80,797 kilograms of gold valued at £206.3 million to Britain in December, its only bullion shipment to Britain last year.

Output in Britain Fell in December

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Britain's index of industrial production fell slightly in December from the previous month, but was still nearly 3 per cent above a year earlier, the government announced today.

In December, the index for all industries eased to 102.8 (1970 equals 100) from 103.1 a month earlier. A year earlier, the index stood at 99.9.

In analyzing the data, the Central Statistical Office said that "output rose in the last few months of 1976 after changing little in the summer."

The index for manufacturing industries also showed a decline in December, falling to 103.2 from November's 104.5. The latest figures, however, were still higher than a year earlier's 99.6.

L'Oreal Sees Profit Up

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Sté. L'Oréal, a major cosmetics concern, expects its net consolidated profits for 1976 to show a growth higher than that registered for sales. Last year's consolidated sales rose to 4.224 billion francs from 3.638 billion in 1975, an increase of 16.1 per cent.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 15

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
37½	31⅝	ACF Ind 1.80	8	84	35⅛	34¾	35⅛+	⅝
4⅝	1½	AJ Ind	7	13	4⅛	4½	4½	
24⅞	17⅞	AMF 1.24	11	x308	22¾	22½	22⅝+	⅛
17⅝	12¾	APL Cp 1	6	22	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
60⅝	42¾	ARASv 1.20	11	2	44	43¾	43⅞+	⅜
33	12⅞	ASALtd .80		75	20¼	19⅝	19¾—	⅛
11⅛	7¼	ATOInc .40	6	43	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
55⅝	37⅝	AbbtLab 1	14	405	45⅜	44⅜	44⅜—	½
13¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	22	13	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04		1	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅝	AdmEx 1.15e		30	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AdmMll .05e		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14⅝	7⅜	Addrssg .10e	19	122	14	13⅝	13⅝	
36¼	22½	AetnaLf 1.20	8	882	31	30½	30½—	⅜
11¾	4⅜	Aguirre	13	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
17	9⅜	Ahmans .22	6	83	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
6⅞	2½	Aileen	63	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
39¾	29¼	AirProd .20b	13	135	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
15⅛	11	AirbnFrt .60	13	103	15¼	14⅞	15⅛+	¼
34⅝	17¼	Airco 1.15	9	x47	30	29½	30 +	⅜
25⅝	13⅝	Akzona 1.20	38	30	17	16⅞	16⅞+	¼
16⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	8	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
105	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z1000	104¼	104¼	104¼+	¼
93½	77¼	AlaP pf 8.28		z10	93½	93½	93½+	1½
20½	11⅛	Alaskin .60e	4	53	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
21⅝	14	Albanyin .72	7	7	19	19	19	
23⅞	17⅞	Albertsn .72	9	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	¼
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .80	23	185	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜+	⅛
22⅝	14⅛	AlcoStd .96	6	63	20⅝	20	20 —	⅛
28	18⅛	AlconLb .28	15	148	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
9¼	5⅝	Alexdrs .36e	6	38	6½	6⅜	6½	
14	7½	AllegCp .90e	16	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅜	21¼	AllgLud	7	32	23⅞	23⅛	23¼+	⅛
45½	33¼	AllgLud p		67	41	40¾	41 +	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	AllgPw 1.68		376	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
20	9⅝	AllenGrr .6	7		13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
47⅝	33⅞	AlldCh 1.80	10	253	45⅝	44⅝	45¼+	⅝
14⅝	9⅝	AlldMnt .64	8	16	14⅛	14	14⅛+	¼
15⅛	9⅝	AlldProd .60	23	2	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
57½	40⅝	AlldStr 1.80	6	48	44½	44	44¼	
6	2¼	AlldSup		4	3	3	3 —	⅛
30	11⅞	AllisChal .90	4	121	25¼	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	AllrtAut .60			8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
18⅞	6½	AlphPrt .25e	4	19	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
61¾	38⅛	Alcoa 1.40	13	275	53	52⅞	52⅞—	⅛
41½	30	AmlSug 3	6	9	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
60⅛	46⅜	Amax .75	7	397	47⅜	46⅜	47 —	½
59⅛	48⅛	Amax pf 3		105	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
24⅞	11⅝	AMBAC 1		108	24	23⅛	23⅞—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Amerce 1.20	7	1	19⅛	19½	19⅝+	⅛
36⅛	16⅝	AHess .60	8	295	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	
80¼	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		50	74⅞	73½	73⅞+	⅛
21¼	13⅜	AAirFlit .56	10	172	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	AmAir	6	217	11¾	11⅜	11½—	⅛
12⅝	4⅞	Amcord .60	9	102	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
15⅝	11⅛	AmBaker 1	5	1	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
46	38⅛	ABrnds 2.92	10	61	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	
26	21	ABrnd pf1.70		15	24½	24¼	24½	
43⅞	19⅞	ABdcst 1	10	453	39¾	39⅝	39½+	¼
12¼	8¾	AmBldM .50	7	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
39⅞	30⅝	AmCan 2.40	8	51	39	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
24	21	ACan pf 1.75			23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
3	1⅛	ACentry		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅞	12½	AmCred .81e	5	44	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
29¾	23½	ACyan 1.50	10	279	28⅞	28	28⅛+	⅛
13¼	7¾	AmDistl	13	78	11¾	11½	11¾+	⅛
28⅞	19⅝	ADistTel .8	11	17	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
8⅝	4¼	ADualVt		4	7⅝	7½	7½	
14¼	12½	ADul pf .84a		2	14	14	14	
25⅜	20⅝	AEIPw 2.06	9	547	24	23½	23⅝—	¼
15⅛	8½	AFamily .32	7	61	14½	14⅜	14½+	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	AmFnSys		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14	7⅝	AmFinS pt		z100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
25⅝	22⅝	AGiBd .96e		32	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
19	15	AGenCv 1.32		6	18⅛	18⅝	18½+	⅛
21¾	12⅝	AmGnlns .68	6	199	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
30	21¾	AGnin pf1.80		2	27	27	27	
22¼	18⅞	AGnin pf .90		8	20	20	20 +	¼
22⅞	13	AmHoist 1	6	322	21⅞	21⅛	21¼—	⅜
37¾	27⅛	AmHom 1.10	17	635	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	
37⅞	25⅜	AmHosp .40	15	579	26¼	25⅞	26 —	⅛
6⅝	2½	Aminvst .20	29	12	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	A Medicl .24	9	56	14⅛	14	14⅛	
10⅞	5½	AMedcp .10	6	72	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
7⅜	3⅜	AmMotrs	6	186	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
46	32⅛	ANatR 2.64	8	301	42⅛	42	42 —	⅜
12⅛	8¾	AmSeat .40	7	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅞	10⅜	AShip	6	45	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	½
30⅛	16⅜	AmStnd 1.50	7	x102	28⅝	28	28⅛+	⅜
84¾	54½	A Std pf 4.75		3	79⅜	79¼	79⅜	
9¼	6	AmSterll .30	15	126	8¾	8½	8¾+	¼
33½	26¼	AmStrs 1.90	6	19	32⅞	32¼	32½+	⅜
64⅝	50⅞	ATT 3.80	11	3203	64⅝	63⅜	64⅝+	⅜
68⅝	55	ATT pf 4		107	67⅜	66¼	66¼—	½
50⅝	43⅝	ATT pf 3.64		28	49	48⅛	48¾	
51⅝	45	ATT pf 3.74		10	50⅛	50	50 —	⅛
12⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .76		84	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅜
18⅞	15½	AWat pf 1.43		z1320	18½	18½	18½	
14⅞	12⅝	AWat pf 1.25		z750	14⅛	14	14	
19⅛	14⅞	Ameron 1	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
30¼	19¼	Ametek 1.40	10	35	29⅜	29	29⅛+	⅛
19⅞	13	Amfacinc 1	8	29	15	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
18⅜	9	AMIC .08e	7	27	16	15⅜	15⅞+	⅛
35⅝	25¼	AMPInc .48	18	203	26¼	25¾	25⅞—	⅜
13⅛	8½	Ampco .60	8	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
9⅝	4½	AmpexCp	13	37	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	AmrepCp		10	1⅝	1½	1½	
25⅞	19	Amstar 1.35	6	31	24½	24⅛	24¼+	⅛
9	7⅜	Amst pf .68		4	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
54½	34	Amstad 2	8	57	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	
8⅛	4½	Amtel .36	10	19	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
32⅝	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	7	21	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜+	⅛
24⅝	22⅜	AndClay	8	31	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
8¼	5	Angelica .16	9	17	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Anixter .20	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅞	7	AnsuCo .53t		12	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
21⅜	10¼	Apache .50b	7	220	20	19⅜	19⅝+	⅛
37⅜	23⅜	ApcoOil	36	47	36¼	36¼	36¼	
3⅝	1⅜	ApecoCp		67	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
84	68	ApPw pf7.40		z70	83½	83	83½	
		ApldDig	12	139	14¼	14	14¼	
		ApldDig pf 1		28	32	31⅞	31⅞	
4⅝	2½	ApplMg	11	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅞	9⅞	ArcataN .60	8	39	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
31⅛	16½	ArchDan .20	8	188	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅜
6	3½	ArcticEnt	8	5	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Arister		930	3⅛	3	3⅛	
20	15	ArizPSv 1.48	7	742	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
118	103¼	ArlPpf 10.70		z200	117	117	117 +	1½
14⅝	6	ArBest .44b	6	56	12	11⅞	11⅞	
33¼	21½	ArkLGs 1.80	9	x57	31⅞	30¾	31 +	¼
4⅝	2	ArlenRty		56	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
6	4¼	Armada	10	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
35⅛	26¼	Armco 1.80	7	80	29⅝	28½	29¼+	¼
32⅜	27	Arm pf 2.10		10	30½	30	30⅛+	⅜
32⅞	23¼	ArmstC	12	165	24⅝	24	24⅛+	⅛
25⅛	5	ArmRu .85	4	16	25⅛	25¼	25⅛—	⅛
20¼	12⅝	AroCorp 1b	7	5	17⅝	17⅜	17¼+	⅛
19¼	9⅜	Arvin .52e	5	58	18¼	17⅞	18 +	¼
31⅞	25¼	ArvinIn pf 2		4	30	30	30	
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	16	159	19⅝	18⅞	19 +	⅛
37⅝	19⅜	AshOil 1.90	7	182	34⅝	33⅞	34 —	⅜
	17½	AsdDrG 1.50	11	18	31	30¾	31 +	½
15⅜	8¾	Athlone .80	6	26	14½	14⅜	14⅝—	⅛
4¼	1⅝	AlicoMtg		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24⅝	17⅛	AtCyEl 1.62	9	32	23¾	23	23 —	⅛
60½	49¼	AtRich 1.60	11	762	57⅛	56⅜	57¼+	⅜
52	44½	AtlRc pf 3.75		z20	50	50	50 —	1
75	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		25	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛+	⅛
24¼	16⅛	AtlasCp	12	23	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
35½	23⅛	AutoDta .24	17	99	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
8¾	4⅛	Autmind .24	6	75	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
16⅝	4½	AvcoCp	3	105	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
1⅞	½	AvcoCp wt		97	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
29⅛	17½	Averyint .35	17	27	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7½	Avis Inc .40	7	53	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
20⅞	10¼	Avnetinc .60	7	119	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
50¼	32¾	AvonPd 2	16	405	45	44⅜	45 +	⅛

B

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1¼	BTMtg		2	2¼	2	2	
35⅜	18⅜	BabckW 1.20	7	85	32⅛	31⅞	32 +	¼
14⅝	4⅞	Bache .40e	5	70	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
13	7⅞	Bakerin .35	10	97	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
55	40⅛	Bakrintl .42	13	96	46¼	45	45	
14⅛	8½	BaldDH .68	6	22	14¼	13¾	13¾—	⅜
25⅛	16⅝	BallCp .80	6	5	18	17⅞	18	
49	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	25	77	43½	42½	43⅛—	⅜
24¼	21¼	BallyMf wi		34	22	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
28⅝	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	120	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
67	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z110	58	58	58 —	¼
22⅝	12⅞	BanCa .60	28	52	20⅞	20½	20¾—	⅛
32	12⅞	Bandag .20	11	110	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
14⅞	4½	BangPnt	4	19	14⅛	13⅝	14¼+	⅜
17⅛	9	BanP pf 1.25		1	17¼	17¼	17⅛—	⅛
38	28⅝	BkofNY 2.32	7	27	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞+	¼
16⅞	11⅛	BkofVa .88	6	14	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
30⅛	24⅛	BankAm .80	11	1206	26½	25⅝	25⅞+	⅜
42	28⅞	BankTr 3	8	329	39½	39	39⅛	
29	25⅜	BnkT pf 2.50		19	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
37⅝	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		11	34⅝	33⅞	34 +	⅛
15	11⅝	BardCR .24	13	86	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
19½	16⅛	BarnsGp .80	7	7	16½	16¼	16½	
16½	7⅝	Basicinc .80	5	4	15½	15¼	15⅜	
34½	22⅜	BatesMf .80	35	114	33	31½	32⅜—	⅝
39⅝	25	BauschL 1	17	176	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	
45⅛	33	BaxtTrv .24	18	337	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜+	⅛
23⅛	17⅞	BaySIG 1.88	8	12	21⅞	21½	21½—	⅜
5⅛	4⅛	BaykClg .24	250	14	5	5	5	
32	17	Bearing .50	11	18	29½	29¼	29¼	
28½	21½	BeatFds .84	12	349	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
28⅝	22⅜	Beckmn .32	16	214	25½	24⅜	24⅜—	⅜
42⅝	29⅛	BectDick .60	15	108	33⅛	32⅝	33 +	⅜
24⅞	14	BeechA 1	8	16	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅜
17⅛	7⅜	Beker .28		146	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
29⅛	13⅛	BelcoP .70e	7	85	26½	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
27⅛	15⅛	Belden 1.32	8	11	22⅞	22½	22⅝+	⅛
11⅛	7	BeldnHe .36b	6	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
25⅛	15	BellHow .84		87	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜—	⅛
52½	44½	BellCda 3.72	7	47	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝—	⅛
22⅞	13⅝	Bemis 1.20	7	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
47	37⅝	Bendix 2	10	82	46⅛	45½	46⅛+	¼
27⅛	17⅛	BenflCp 1.60	5	153	24⅞	24¼	24¼—	⅜
61	46½	Benef pf 4.30		12	55¼	54⅞	55 —	½
30	25½	Benef pf 2.50		z150	28⅝	28½	28½—	¼
4½	1¼	BnfStM		20	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	1⅜	Bengt B .07e	9	58	2	1⅞	2	
6½	2⅝	BerkeyP		14	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
14½	13⅛	BestPd	8	55	21⅛	21⅛	21½+	¼
48	33	BethStl 2	10	22	937	36⅛	35⅞+	⅜
35⅞	27⅝	BigThree .40	16	51	30⅝	30	30⅝+	¼
28⅛	15⅝	BlackDr .48	16	390	17⅞	17	17¼	
14⅞	5	BlairJn .64	6	27	13½	13¼	13½—	⅛
20¼	12½	BlissLau 1.08	7	5	18⅝	18¼	18⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14⅝	BlockHR 1	11	78	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
31⅞	20¼	BlueBell 1	6	62	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Bluebird .05e	8	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	BobbieBr		16	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
46¼	24⅞	Boeing 1.40	10	357	40⅜	40½	40⅝+	¼
33⅝	23½	BoiseCas .80	9	297	29⅝	29⅜	29½	
24¼	17¼	BkMnth 1.20	10	17	23⅝	23⅛	23¼—	⅛
35½	26	Borden 1.40	9	126	33⅜	32⅝	32⅞—	⅜
32⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.40	8	176	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛+	¼
5	2⅝	Bormans	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27½	22⅞	BosEd 2.44	10	52	26⅝	26⅛	26¼—	⅛
13	10⅜	BosE pf 1.17		23	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
16	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		19	15⅝	15½	15¼—	⅛
14½	8⅞	Braniff .24	8	304	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
41⅞	15¼	BraunC .60	9	54	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝—	⅛
33½	26¼	Brig Str .92	14	17	29⅞	29	29⅞—	⅜
83¾	60⅛	BristMy 2.20	13	364	64⅝	64	64⅝+	1⅜
50½	39⅞	BristM pf 2		8	43	42⅝	43 +	1
16⅝	9½	BritPet .33e	20	916	15⅝	15½	15¼+	⅛
35½	25¾	BrkwGl 1.40	6	20	29½	29⅛	29½+	⅜
22⅛	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	9	32	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
27½	25⅜	BkUG pf2.47		8	27⅝	27	27⅝	
9⅞	5⅝	BwnShrp .20	21	10	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
13½	9	BrownC .22e	5	18	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.40	8	7	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
9¼	5⅝	BrwnFer .40	11	134	8¼	8	8⅛—	⅛
18¾	11	Brunswk .60	8	121	16¾	16½	16⅝+	⅛
28⅞	11	BrushW 1	7	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
30¼	19	BucyEr .64	13	110	26	25½	25⅞—	¼
22⅛	9⅝	BuddCo 1.20	5	38	19¾	19½	19⅝	
62	49	BuddCo pf 5		z20	59½	59½	59½ —	½
10⅛	4⅛	Budgind .10r	8	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
28¼	20½	BuffFo 1.40a	7	2	26	26	26 +	¼
11⅛	6	Bulova		6	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
12½	10⅛	BundyCp .80		13	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	BunkHll 1.86		6	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
11	4⅝	BunkRa	11	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
20¼	11¼	BunkR pf1.50		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
34	23⅝	Burlind 1.40	7	122	26¼	25½	25½—	⅜
48½	31⅞	BurlNo 1.40	8	273	42⅞	42¼	42⅝+	½
7⅞	6½	BurlNo pf.55		65	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
108½	68⅛	Burrghs .80	16	328	72⅝	71½	72¼—	⅛
30⅛	16⅝	ButtesGO	8	56	21	20½	20⅞+	¼

C

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46⅝	CBS 2	10	1243	56⅜	55¾	56⅜+	1⅛
5½	1⅝	CCI Corp		51	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
2⅝	½	CIMtg Gp		41	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
5⅝	2⅝	CIRIt Inv		9	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
49⅝	28⅝	CITFin 2.40		36	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
1⅛	7-16	CLAsst		3	11-16	11-16	11-16—	⅛
7⅞	4½	CLAs pf.12k		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6	3⅝	CLCAm .24	5	25	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	¼
20	8	CMI Inv	19	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
9¼	5⅝	CNA Finl	10	59	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
16	11	CNA pfA1.10		12	14½	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
13⅝	11	CNAI 1.08a		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
49⅝	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	61	46⅝	46¼	46⅝+	⅛
26½	14⅛	CTSCp .60	7	37	20⅝	20	20¼+	⅛
4½	1½	CabCabF		12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
47	18⅝	CabotC 1.40	7	x31	43⅛	43	43⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2¼	Cadence	9	6	4½	4½	4½	
5¼	2⅝	Caesars		10	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
8⅞	3	CalFinl	9	74	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
20¼	15¼	CalPUt 1.64	8	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
17½	10⅜	Callahn .30r	18	31	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	CamernBr		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
27½	16½	CmpRL .68a	17	30	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
39⅝	29⅝	CamSp 1.48	12	102	37⅜	37½	37½—	¼
34⅜	27⅛	CampTg 1.12	10	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
19⅛	13	CdnPac .86e	7	502	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
12⅞	7½	CanalR .64	11	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
57	42⅛	CapCltis .20	11	98	51½	49⅞	51⅛+	1⅛
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .60	11	144	22	21½	21⅜+	⅜
3	⅞	CapltMtg		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅝	2⅝	Carbor .12	8	10	34⅝	34	34½+	½
18⅛	10⅜	Carlisle .88	8	2	17	17	17	
7	5⅝	CaroFrg .20	13	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
24½	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	8	131	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝—	¼
30⅞	25⅝	CarP pf 2.67		19	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
36⅞	21½	CarTec 2	7	x27	36½	36¼	36½+	½
20¼	11¼	CarrCp .64	11	87	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw .90	9	81	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅜
42⅝	31½	CartHw pf 2		2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝ —	¼
8⅝	6	CartWall .40	11	37	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
11	8	CascNG .50r	10	8	9	8⅞	8⅞ —	¼
17⅝	15	CastlCk .80b	8	25	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
62¼	48⅜	CatrpTr 1.50	11	1116	50⅞	49½	50¼+	1⅜
19⅛	14	CecoCp 1.15	11	10	16⅛	15½	16⅛+	⅝
58	41⅜	Celanse 2.80	11	97	49½	48½	49½+	⅞
53⅝	46⅝	Celan pf 4.50		1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝ —	⅛
14	7⅞	Centex .12	9	79	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.26	9	307	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
21	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
19⅝	15⅝	CenIlL 1.60	10	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
55¼	45	CnlLt pf 4.50		z50	54	54	54 —	¼
32⅝	27½	CnlLt pf 2.87		175	32	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	CenllPS 1.28	10	106	15	14⅝	14⅞—	½
29⅝	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	149	26⅝	26	26⅛	
16⅝	14	CeMPw 1.40	9	61	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
18	13⅞	CenSoya .70	7	12	14⅝	14¼	14⅝—	⅛
25⅞	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	28	24¼	24	24⅛	
36⅛	19¼	CentrDat .80	12	147	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞+	¼
22⅝	15	Cert-teed .70	9	145	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛+	1⅛
30⅞	21⅝	CessAir 1.20	7	148	28⅝	28	28⅛+	½
28½	18	Champint 1	8	171	24	23⅝	23⅝—	½
28⅝	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		13	24	23⅝	23⅝—	½
14⅛	11	ChamSp .68	11	x610	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	ChartrCo .08	36	56	4⅛	3⅞	4	
30⅞	21⅝	CharfNY 2	6	78	30⅛	30	30⅛	
9	7	ChasFd .60e		10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
33⅝	26⅞	ChaseM 2.20	9	222	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
4	2	ChaseT		30	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
11	5⅝	Chelsea .40	36	11	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
32	25¾	Chemin 1.50	7	14	31⅝	31	30⅜+	¼
45⅞	33⅝	ChmNY 2.88	7	70	44	43⅝	44 +	½
33	22	ChesePn .76	14	373	23¼	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
42	34⅛	Chessie 2.32	7	738	35⅝	35	35⅛+	½
9¼	4⅛	ChiMlw		31	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛+	½
35⅜	24⅞	ChiPneT 2	16	42	28	27½	27½—	⅜
4⅝	2	ChkFull		32	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
9⅝	4½	ChrisCft	8	61	7	6⅞	6⅞	
17⅛	9¼	Chromal .84	7	23	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Chrysler .45e	6	573	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜+	⅜
35⅝	30¼	ChurCh .40b	9	23	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝—	¼
26⅝	19⅝	CinBell 1.60	8	9	24¼	24	24 —	¼
23½	17	CinnGE 1.64	12	125	22⅝	22¼	22⅜—	⅛
51	43½	CinG pf 4		z20	49½	49½	49½—	½
91⅞	76¼	CinG pf 7.44		z20	90	90	90 —	⅛
109	99¾	CinG pf 9.52		z300	108	107¼	107¼—	¾
38⅞	18⅞	CinMila 1.40	19	9	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛+	½
37⅝	27⅜	Citicorp .96	10	347	31	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
60½	38⅝	CitiesSv 3	7	223	57⅝	57½	57⅝+	⅜
5	1⅛	CitzSR		15	1½	1⅜	1½	
15⅛	7	Citylnvst .66	8	327	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
15-16	5-16	Citylnv wt		30	5-16	5-16	5-16—	1-16
28¼	16½	Cityln pf 2		29	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
12	10	Cityh pf 1.10		64	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
46½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60a	8	x57	38⅝	38	38 —	½
18⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	14	372	19	18½	18⅞+	⅜
73⅝	47	ClvClf 1.80a	10	68	64¼	62⅝	64 +	1⅛
34⅝	26½	ClevEl 2.64	9	126	32½	32⅝	33⅛	
95¼	77⅛	CvEl pf7.40		z100	90	90	90 —	¼
13⅝	10⅝	Clevepk .60	6	14	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Clorox .52	10	185	11½	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	CluetPea .43	6	172	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
13⅞	10⅝	CluettP pf 1		4	13⅛	13⅝	13¼+	⅛
16	7⅜	CstStGs	6	568	15⅝	15	15 —	¼
26⅝	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83		9	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
22½	18⅝	CstSG pf1.19		6	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
9⅝	6½	CocaBtl .40a	13	102	8½	8	8⅛+	⅛
95¼	73⅝	CocaCol 2.65	17	379	77	76½	76¾+	⅛
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .50	8	2	15⅛	15¼	15¼+	⅛
14	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	19	11¾	11⅜	11⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Co'eco	11	315	7⅜	7¼	7⅛—	⅛
37⅝	22⅝	ColgPal .88	13	1607	25¼	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
51½	45⅝	Co'gP pf3.50		z90	48⅛	48½	48½—	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	CollinAik .64	7	60	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	CollinF .05e	6	71	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
34⅝	18	ColPenn .70	10	165	29⅝	28⅜	29⅛+	1⅛
25	19⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	8	9	22⅞	22¾	22⅞+	⅛
55⅛	28½	Coltind 2.50	6	325	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝+	¼
29⅝	18⅛	Co't pf 1.60		5	28	28	28 +	⅛
79⅛	47½	Colt pf 4.25		1	73	73	73 +	⅛
31	22⅛	CoGas 2.24	8	114	29⅞	28⅝	29⅛+	⅛
62	54⅝	CoGs pf5.48		123	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝+	⅛
11⅞	4½	ColuPict	4	206	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
28⅛	21½	Co'SOh 2.20	7	63	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
114½	101	CoSO pf10.52		z110	114½	114	114½+	1
23⅝	27½	CoSO pf 2.42		2	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝—	⅛
22	12⅝	CombC .05e	8	54	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
50½	32⅛	CombEng 2	11	64	49⅞	48½	49⅛+	½
26½	13	CombE .10r	12	51	24⅝	24	24⅝—	⅛
32⅝	26¼	ComwE 2.40	9	169	30¼	29⅝	30 +	⅛
10¼	8⅝	ComEdA wt		1	9	9⅝	9⅝	
22⅝	17½	ComE pf1.42		10	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝+	⅛
23½	20¼	ComE pf1.90		18	22¼	23	23 —	⅛
28	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
33¼	29⅝	ComE pf2.87		2	32¼	32¼	32¼—	⅛
102	89	ComE pf8.40		15	100	99⅝	99⅝	
11⅜	5⅝	ComwO		1163	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	1½
22¼	13½	ComO pf1.72		57	15⅝	14	14 —	1⅛
35½	23⅝	Comsat 1	7	210	34⅝	33½	33¼+	⅜
39¼	18⅝	Compgr .20	10	53	36¼	36	36 +	⅛
8⅞	4	CompScl	10	48	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
14⅝	8½	ConAgr .75	4	25	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	¼
25⅝	19⅞	ConeMill 1.20	4	2	23	23	23 —	⅛
19⅛	12	Congolm .50		475	15¼	14⅝	15⅛+	⅜
20¼	13½	ConnM 1.60	13	86	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
26⅝	19⅝	Conrac .80b	7	x9	24½	24¼	24⅛+	⅛
23¼	15	ConEd 2	5	437	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞+	⅛
74⅝	55½	ConE pf 6		5	73⅝	73¼	73⅝+	½
52	39½	ConE pf 4.65		z100	51½	51½	51½+	⅛
56⅝	44	ConE pf 5		4	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
27¼	19⅝	ConFds 1.40	8	55	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
71½	56½	ConF pf 4.50		1	71	71	71 +	¼
28	18½	ConFrgt .80	7	107	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
38⅜	24½	ConNGs 2.50	9	342	36½	35⅞	36⅛—	⅛
23½	19	ConsuPw 2	6	1457	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	¼
52	48	CnPw pf4.50		z60	51	50½	51 +	⅛
81	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z60	81	81	81	
84½	65	CnPw pf7.76		z100	84	84	84 +	1
84	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z1300	83½	83½	83½+	⅛
25¾	25	CnPw pf2.43		7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
74½	60⅝	CnPw pf5.50		4	69½	68⅝	69½+	⅝
93⅝	75½	CnPw pf 6		4	86⅝	85⅝	86¼+	⅛
9¼	5⅛	ContAir	11	78	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ContlCop .50		13	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
57½	41⅝	ContlCp 2.80	10	144	49	48½	48½—	⅛
36⅝	26⅛	CntlGrp 2	9	365	35⅝	35¼	35⅛+	⅛
60⅝	35⅝	ContlCp 2.40	8	258	58	57⅝	57⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	8	312	17	16⅛	17 +	1
3	1⅛	ContlIRt		46	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
40⅞	33	Cont Oil 1.20	8	505	35⅝	34⅝	35 —	¼
17⅝	12¼	ContTel 1.08	11	373	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
27¼	17⅝	ContlDta	8	845	23⅝	23	23⅛—	⅛
52½	40⅛	CnDt pf 4.50		z510	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝—	⅛
6	2½	CookUn .30t	5	12	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
42⅝	29	Cooperln .84	11	26	41	40⅛	40⅞+	⅛
12⅝	4⅞	CoopLab .20	17	27	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
17½	9⅝	CoopTR .70	3	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
27⅝	16⅝	Cope'nd .68	8	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	
25⅛	11½	CoppRg		113	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Cordura .10e		55	3⅝	3½	3½	
80	43⅝	CornG 1.52a	13	59	63	62⅝	63 +	⅜
4	1¼	Cousins		10	1½	1½	1⅛+	⅛
37⅛	27½	CoxBdct .55	9	18	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	
16⅝	8⅛	Craig .30	3	31	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
39⅛	23¼	Crane 1.20b	6	23	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
6¼	3¼	CreditF .24	7	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
29	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	8	69	28⅝	28	28⅛+	⅜
47¼	35½	CrockN pf 3		1	45	45	45	
16¼	10½	CrompK .90	7	6	14⅝	14	14⅝—	⅛
33⅛	18⅞	CrouH 1	11	12	27⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
22¼	16⅝	CrwnCk	8	532	21⅝	21	21¼	
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	10	56	40	39⅝	39⅞	
32⅝	27½	CrumFo 1.56	13	14	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	¼
23¼	13⅝	Culbro 1.32	7	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
12¼	7⅝	Culligan .44	11	25	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
50	19⅝	CumEng 1.40	6	86	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝+	⅛
135	79	CumE pf7.50		z320	133½	132	133½+	2
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12⅝	11	Currinc 1.08		13	12⅝	12½	12¼+	⅛
18⅞	10	CurtisWr .60	10	119	16¼	15⅞	16¼+	⅛
28½	22½	CurtW A 2		1	26	26	26 —	½
41⅝	26⅝	CutlerH 1.80	8	7	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
28½	15⅝	Cyclop 1.20a	6	38	26½	26	26¼+	⅛
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	24	32	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅛

D

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	11	10	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Damon .20	51	33	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11¼	7	DenRiv .48	5	29	9	8⅞	8⅞	
29⅝	19⅝	DanaCp .92	9	133	28	27⅝	28 +	⅜
41	2½	Dartind 1b	8	136	32¼	32⅛	32½+	⅛
41½	32¼	Dart pf 2		9	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
60⅝	37⅝	DataGen	21	232	44⅝	44	44⅝+	⅜
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	4	14	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
38⅝	26¼	DaytHd 1.20	9	5	36	35⅛	35⅛	
20⅛	17	DaytPL 1.66	9	96	19⅝	18⅞	19	
88	72½	DPL pf 7.70		z100	88	88	88 +	2
131	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z220	129½	129	129 +	½
34½	26½	Deere 1.10	7	692	29⅝	29	29⅛+	⅛
29⅝	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	7	334	29⅝	29	29 +	⅛
14⅝	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	9	140	14⅝	14	14	
45⅝	33¼	DeltaAir .70	8	174	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝+	¼
7¼	3⅝	Deltec	11	12	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Deltona		41	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
26⅛	19	DennsMf 1.24	7	26	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
25¼	18⅝	Dennys .44	10	27	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝+	⅛
34⅞	27⅞	Dentsply .80	13	6	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜—	⅛
15	5⅝	DeSotoin .60	9	94	14⅝	14¼	14½+	⅛
16¼	13	DetEdis 1.45	9	154	15½	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
68	55	DetE pf 5.50		1	65½	65½	65½—	½
100⅞	82¼	DetE pf 9.32		z40	100	100	100	
80¼	66	DetE pf 7.68		z220	81	80½	81 +	1
77¼	64	DetE pf 7.36		z5100	78	77¼	77¼+	⅛
28¾	24⅜	DetE pf 2.75		16	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅜
28⅝	24⅝	DeE pfB2.75		10	28⅝	28	28⅛	
26½	12⅝	Dexter .80	9	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
8⅝	4½	DiGiorg .05e	10	47	7½	7⅛	7⅝	
13⅝	9	DialFinl .70	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
42½	33⅝	Diamint 2	9	15	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	⅜
22¼	14	DiamM 1.72f	6	12	19	18½	19 +	¼
39⅝	32	DiamSh 1.10	9	181	36	35⅝	35⅝—	¼
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		4	32⅝	32½	32⅝+	½
11⅞	6⅝	DickAB .20	14	6	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
13⅝	8¼	Dictaphn .64	13	44	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
15	10½	Diebold .50	10	16	12½	12⅝	12½	
57¼	43½	DigitalEq	21	705	47⅝	46	46½—	½
12⅝	7⅝	Dillingm .52	6	274	12	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
28⅝	22¼	Dillingm pf 2		4	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	
37½	28⅞	Dillon 1.08b	13	10	33½	33½	33½	
63	37½	Disney .16	16	878	39⅝	39	39⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1	Divrsfdin		24	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	13-16	DivrsMtg		36	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅜	11	DrPeppr .44	17	130	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
47⅝	32½	DomeM .80a	15	45	46½	45⅞	46 —	⅝
6⅝	2⅛	DonLuJ .12e	7	29	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
24⅞	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	25	24⅝	24	24	
19½	13¼	DorOliv .18e	6	33	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	
13⅝	6⅝	Dorsey .40	5	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
40¼	33⅝	DoverCp .98	11	48	39	38⅝	39 +	⅜
56⅝	36⅝	Dow Ch 1	11	1341	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛+	½
34⅛	26⅜	DowJon 1.16	16	18	30⅝	30	30⅛	
25	19⅝	Dravo 1.05	8	20	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
47	35¼	Dresser .80	10	373	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	½
18⅝	16	DraxBd 1.44		3	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
9½	6½	Dreyfus .55e	6	1	8	8	8 +	⅛
161¼	117⅛	duPont 5.25a	14	310	132¼	131¼	131½+	⅝
66¼	59	duPnt pf4.50		3	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝+	⅛
23⅝	16⅛	DukeP 1.60	8	257	20⅝	20¼	20⅝—	⅛
99	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z3600	96½	96½	96½+	½
31½	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		7	29⅝	29½	29⅝—	⅛
33¼	24⅝	DunBrd 1.06	15	388	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
20¼	17⅝	DuqLig 1.72	10	142	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
25¼	21½	Duq pf 2		z50	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
27¼	24½	Duq pf 2.31		z20	27	27	27	
31	26⅝	Duq pf 2.75		z300	30½	30½	30½+	½
87½	78	Duq pf 7.20		z150	88¼	88¼	88¼—	½
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	7	177	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛—	⅛

E

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	13½	EG&G .36	16	86	19⅝	19	19 —	⅝
14⅝	10	ELT .14	12	3	12	12	12	
52¼	21½	E Syst 1.60b	8	29	46½	46	46⅛—	⅝
41⅞	25½	EagleP 1.36	9	34	41⅛	41	41⅛	
22⅝	16⅝	EascoCp .75	7	10	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
11¼	4⅛	EastAir	4	95	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
28⅝	22⅛	EastGsF .80	9	336	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
19⅞	14⅛	EastUtl 1.60	8	13	18⅝	18	18⅜+	⅛
120⅝	70⅞	EasKd 1.60a	18	1748	74⅝	72⅝	72⅝—	1
44⅝	29½	Eaton 2	8	241	42	41⅝	42 +	⅛
28⅝	21	Echlin .48	13	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
30	21⅝	EckrdJk .48	14	152	24⅝	24	24¼+	⅛
20⅝	9¼	Edwrds .50	4	7	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
17	11⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	414	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
5⅛	2	ElecAssc		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
19⅝	11⅞	EDS .60	16	21	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
4½	1⅛	ElMeMg	4	170	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10½	5	ElMM pf 1k		7	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅛
25¼	15⅝	ElginNat 1	7	60	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	¼
8⅞	4⅛	Elixirind	7	48	7⅝	7⅝	7½—	⅛
31¾	24½	EltraCp 1.16	8	324	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
41½	31¼	EmerEl 1	16	357	33⅝	32⅝	33¼+	⅛
30½	21¼	Emery 1.20	18	3	36	35⅝	35¼—	⅛
15	8⅝	Emeryln .44	9	5	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
39⅝	26¼	Emhart 1.80	7	15	37⅛	37	37	
50½	34½	Emhart pf		1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	⅛
16½	13⅛	EmpDE 1.36	10	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
6½	5	EmpD pf .50		z100	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
26	11	EmpGas .40	7	42	22	21⅛	21⅞+	⅛
37⅝	22⅝	EnglMC 1.20	8	84	34	33⅝	34 +	⅛
32½	21⅝	Enserch 1.72	10	x43	29½	29	29⅝+	⅛
34¼	21⅝	Entex 1.20	7	32	29⅝	29½	29⅛+	⅛
37⅛	17⅝	Envrtec .30e	9	106	32¼	31⅞	32 +	¼
29⅝	21⅛	Equifax 2a	8	2	26½	26½	26½	
14⅛	9⅝	Equimrk .88	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
39	29½	EquitGs 2.84	7	37	14⅝	37⅛	37¼+	⅛
27	17⅝	EquiLf 2.09e	12	41	24⅛	23½	24 +	⅛
42	30¼	Esmark 1.76	7	148	33	32⅝	33 +	⅛
10	5⅝	Esterline .36	8	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.60	6	74	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛+	⅛
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf 2.40		40	56½	55½	56½+	⅛
14	5	EvansPd .40	8	136	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15⅝	14	Evans pf1.40		39	15⅛	15	15	
27⅝	14⅛	ExCelO 1.85	8	80	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	
21⅝	18	Exolar 1.75e		12	21	20⅝	20⅝	
56⅞	47¼	Exxon 3.15	9	1908	52⅝	51	51⅛	

F

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	19⅛	FMC 1	12	408	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
39⅝	31⅝	FMC pf 2.25		3	37½	37⅛	37⅛	
9⅛	5½	Fabrge .40	8	48	8	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅛	6½	FabriCtr .12	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	5	FacetEnt	11	31	6	5⅝	6	
53¼	33⅛	FairCam .80	16	144	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅜
11⅛	6½	Fairind .30	10	56	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	FrWstFn	7	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
13⅝	5	FarahMf		50	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	5	8	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
25½	12⅝	FdMog 1.40	7	21	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
17⅝	13⅛	FedNMt .88	6	929	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
20	16½	FedPaBd .90	5	78	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅜
24⅞	16½	FPap pf 1.20		3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
20¼	16⅛	FSignl 1.46	8	13	18⅝	18½	18½	
60	41⅝	FedDSt 1.46	13	268	42⅝	42	42⅝	
36	21⅝	Ferro 1.25	8	4	33½	33½	33½	
17⅛	8⅛	Fibrebrd		66	9⅝	8⅞	9 —	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	FldFin .20e	5	14	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
35⅝	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	2	35	35	35	
22⅞	15	Fieldcrst 1a	6	19	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
11½	7	Filtrol	5	19	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
19⅛	9⅝	FinSanB .48	4	31	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
20½	9½	FinlFed .50	5	80	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
25	21⅛	Firestn 1.10	14	361	23	22⅝	23 +	⅛
19⅝	12⅛	FstChar .80t	6	171	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
23⅝	16½	FstChic .96	8	515	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
37¼	31⅛	FtBnTex 1	10	13	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
45½	36⅝	FstInBn 1.20	10	92	39⅝	39⅛	39½+	⅛
16½	8⅝	FstMiss .36	12	258	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
30⅝	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	100	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
26⅝	20⅝	FtNStBn 2	8	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	
17½	14	FstPa 1.32	10	51	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1½	FtPaMtg		1	2	2	2 +	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	FstUnRl 1	14	1	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
7½	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	11	5	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
24⅛	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	7	13	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
33⅝	23⅛	FischM 1.20	9	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	FishFds .60	6	62	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
17½	9⅝	FishrSci .28	7	37	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
27⅝	14	FleetEnt .40	12	12	14⅝	14	14	
18⅛	13⅛	Fleming .80	8	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
14	8⅝	FlexiVan .20	18	121	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
23⅝	16	Flintkot 1.16	16	326	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	1⅛
81	50⅝	Flint pf 4.50		z4290	80⅝	77	77 —	3
40⅝	25	Flint pf 2.25		109	40	37⅝	37⅝—	3
27⅝	16⅝	FlaECst	15	73	29	27	29 +	2
24	13⅝	FlaGas 1	9	121	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
28⅝	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	11	133	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
32½	25⅝	FlaPow 2.28	9	63	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	
45½	30	FluorCp 1	8	122	35	34⅝	34⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	FdFair .20	13	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
16	10⅝	FooteCB 1	7	13	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	
61⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	789	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
18½	13⅛	ForMcK 1	7	71	17	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
29⅝	22⅞	FMK pf 1.80		7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	
15⅝	13⅝	FtDear 1.2	4	39	15⅝	15	15	
40⅛	28⅝	FtHowP .72	12	30	36	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
42⅝	21½	FosWh 1.30	8	65	40½	39⅝	40⅝+	½
50⅝	27½	Foxboro 1	9	31	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
35⅝	21⅛	FrnklnM .70	8	115	23⅝	23	23⅝	
31½	27½	FreepM 1.60	9	53	29⅝	29	29⅝	
23¼	7⅝	Frigtrn .10e	29	138	20⅝	19⅝	20 —	⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Fruehf 1.80	8	64	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
19	4½	Fuqua .36	8	132	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

BANCO DO BRASIL S.A.

U.S.$40,000,000

Bearer Depositary Receipts

issued by

Chemical Bank

against a

Floating Rate Promissory Note due 1982 of Banco do Brasil S.A.

London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Nationale de Paris
European Banking Company Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo — Banca della Svizzera Italiana — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank Leu International Limited — Bank of America International
The Bank of Bermuda, Limited — Bank of Helsinki Limited — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Worms
Barclays Kol & Co. N.V. — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Baring Sanwa Multinational Limited — Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Breisach Pinschof Schoeller Bankkommanditgesellschaft
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — Cazenove & Co. — Citicorp International Group — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Continental Illinois Limited — Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Lyonnais — Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — European Brazilian Bank Limited – EUROBRAZ — First International Bancshares Limited — Antony Gibbs Holdings Limited
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — IBJ International Limited — McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nordic Bank Limited — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Salomon Brothers International Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.
Société Générale — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Wardley Limited — Wood Gundy Limited

15th February, 1977

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 15

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
40½	24½	MesP pf	1.60		65	36½	36	36½	+ ½
11¼	6	Mesabi	1.28e	9	40	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
30⅛	16⅝	Mesta	1.50e	7	4	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	
19	12⅝	MGM	1r	7	92	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ¼
33⅜	15	Matrom	1.10		33	29⅛	29½	29½	
91½	73½	MtE pfF	8.12		z30	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅜
88⅝	70	MtE pfG	7.68		z100	84	84	84	— 3¼
17	11½	MichGs	1.20b	7	44	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
26	17½	MichTbe	1.20	7	46	23½	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
30	26⅜	MhWr pf	2.67		354	29⅜	28	29⅛	+ ¼
26	25	MhW pf	2.12		5	25¾	25	25¾	
24½	13¾	Microwv	.40	10	74	23¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
18⅜	12½	MidC	1.16	9	21	17½	17⅛	17¼	
17⅜	10⅜	MidSUt	1.38	9	692	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
31⅞	18½	MidlRo	1.60	7	514	30⅛	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅜
29⅝	20½	MnesLb	1.28	9	262	26⅜	25⅜	25⅞	
17⅝	9⅝	MillBrad	.60	7	9	12⅛	12	12	
25	21½	MinnGs	1.72	8	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
56⅝	48½	MinMM	1.45	17	2001	50	48⅞	50	+ ⅜
21⅞	14¾	MinnPL	1.76	8	51	21⅝	20⅞	21	
15⅛	11½	MirroAl	.96	11	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
19⅛	8	MissnEq	.36	8	32	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
45⅛	22⅜	MPacC	1.30	7	485	45⅛	44⅜	45⅛	—
16⅝	9⅝	MoPSv	.1b	8	14	16	16	16	
67⅜	47½	Mobil	3.80	7	661	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛	+ ⅜
7	3¼	MobileH			23	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
25	15⅛	Mohasco	.90	7	53	17	16½	16⅝	— ¼
9⅝	3	MohkDta		26	104	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
24	16¼	MohkR	1.20	4	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
45¼	18	Molyco	1.20	10	180	44¼	43⅛	44¼	+ 1
54½	28	Moly pf	2.50		3	53	53	53	— ½
27⅛	16	Monrh	1.20a	5	18	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ¼
15⅝	6⅝	Monogr	.28	6	39	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅜	MonrEq	.20	25	244	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
100	74	Monsan	2.80	8	x564	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝	+ 1
40⅛	26⅝	MonDU	2.48	8	13	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ½
28½	22½	MonPw	1.80	10	92	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
23⅜	21¼	MontSt	1.80a		31	23	23	23	
12	7⅜	MONY	.96e	12	38	10⅛	10½	10½	
55½	29¼	MooreM	1	5	24	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
64⅛	50	Morgan	2	11	284	55⅛	54⅛	54⅜	+ ⅜
26⅛	18	MorrKnu	1.10	5	x51	25⅛	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	10⅛	MorseSh	.50	4	55	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅛	MtgTrAm			41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22¼	13⅝	MorNor	.88		303	21⅝	20⅞	21¼	— ⅜
59	41⅛	Moorot	a1.84	16	495	46⅛	45⅛	46½	
48⅝	30¾	MtFuel	2	11	110	43	42⅜	43	+ ⅜
28	19	MtStTel	1.88	10	19	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
11¼	7	Munford	.40	5	67	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ½
7½	5⅜	Munfd pf	.40		7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
20	14⅝	Mursng	1.80	10	7	17⅜	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
23⅝	16⅛	MurphC	1.20	7	12	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
29⅛	16⅝	MurpOil	.80	7	376	28⅝	28	28½	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅝	MurryO	1.20	7	8	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
17	14¼	MultiOm	1.32		36	16¼	16½	16¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅛	MyersL	.48		5	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	

N

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
38⅝	23⅛	NCRCp	.72	18	406	37¼	36⅞	37	
23¾	12⅝	NLInd	1.20	9	236	22⅛	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
24¼	15⅞	NLTCp	.64	7	137	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
12½	6⅜	NVF	2.45t	7	32	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
51⅛	35⅛	Nabisco	2.52	10	293	48⅛	48⅛	48½	— ¼
35½	29½	NalcoCh	.96	15	28	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	NarcoSci	.60	9	6	10⅞	10⅝	13⅜	— ⅛
20	10⅛	NashuaC	.68	10	45	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	11	NatAirl	.50	20	37	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
16⅛	11⅛	NAvia	.77e		49	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
16½	10⅛	NatCan	.57	5	43	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
29⅛	21	NCan pf	1.50		5	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
43⅛	12	NtlChem	.48	12	29	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	NtCityL	.30e	7	21	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
29	25	NatDetr	1.52	6	55	28	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
27½	16½	NatDist	1.60	7	78	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
72	67½	NDist pf	4.25		z10	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	
29⅝	21	NatFG	2.16	7	47	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅜
27½	24½	NtFG pf	2.30		300	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
17⅞	11⅛	NatGyp	1.65	10	182	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ¼
8	3⅜	NatHom			38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	5¼	Natind	.30	4	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅝	11⅛	NtInd pf	1.25		5	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	14	NMdCre	.80e	15	240	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	NMedE		7	47	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
26⅝	16⅛	NMineSv	.30	12	109	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
50½	36	NatPrsto	2	7	29	54⅛	53⅜	53⅜	— ¼
55⅛	18⅛	NtSemic		19	458	27¼	26½	26⅝	— ¾
15	9⅝	NSvcInd	.82	8	24	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
20¼	12½	NStand	1.04	8	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
55⅛	44⅛	NStarch	1.08	13	4	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
52¼	37⅛	NatlSti	2.50	10	65	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅞	Nat Tea			3	4½	4½	4½	
45⅞	22⅛	Natoma	1.40	5	257	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—
25¼	17½	NevPw	1.60	5	24	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
25⅛	21⅞	NevP pf	2.30		z350	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	+ ¼
23	20⅛	NevP pf	1.95		6	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	19	NEngEl	1.86	9	80	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	NEnGE	1.36	7	22	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
107	103½	NEG pf	9.86		z200	105	105	105	+ ½
31¼	26⅛	NEnP pf	2.76		8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	26⅛	NEnsT	2.60	10	13	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
31⅝	24	NYSEG	2.40	8	78	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
104	85	NYSE pf	8.80		z120	101	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	11	Newhall	.56	18	3	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
31	23	Newmt	1.60	15	163	27⅛	26⅜	27⅛	+ ⅛
95	73½	Nwmt pf	4.50		4	84½	83½	84	— ½
15⅛	12½	NiaMP	1.24	9	277	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
42	33¼	NiaMpf	2.60		z200	40⅛	39½	39½	— 1⅛
46	36	NiaMpf	3.90		z10	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ 1
59⅛	48	NiaMpf	5.25		z40	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ 2
101	104	NiaMpf	11.75		z70	118⅛	118	118	
114	95⅛	NiaMpf	10.60		z100	112	112	112	
4	11	NiagShr	.97e		20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	20⅛	Nicor	2.12	8	22	29⅜	29	29⅛	— ⅛
31	28⅛	Nicor pf	1.90		81	29⅞	29	29	— ⅜
33⅛	27⅛	NorfWn	1.76	7	204	30⅛	29⅞	30	
19⅞	14½	Norlin	1.25	5	20	19⅜	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	22⅛	Norris	2	6	55	45	45⅛	45⅛	— ¼
49⅛	33	NoACoal	.90	9	5	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	NoAMtg			11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
36	19⅞	NoAPhl	1.20	7	37	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	NoCAir	.12e	6	88	4	3⅞	3⅞	—
1⅛	⅜	NoCAir wt			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	NoastUt	1.02	8	381	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16	NindPS	1.44	7	177	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ¼
53	33½	NorNGs	2.08	7	87	46⅛	46	46	+ ⅜
93⅛	79	NoNG pf	5.80		z150	92⅛	92½	92½	
28¼	23½	NoStPw	1.94	9	243	25	24⅞	25	
88⅛	77	NSPw pf	7		z300	86½	86⅛	86⅛	—
42¼	25½	NorTel	.64	10	56	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
6	3¼	Northgate		75	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
40½	20⅛	Northrp	1.40	9	150	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	23	NwstAirl	.45	11	172	25⅛	24⅛	24⅞	—
57⅛	43⅛	NwtBnc	1.92	10	30	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ¼
38	24⅛	NwtEnr	2	7	47	34⅛	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
37⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr ct	2	6	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	32⅛	Nwtind	2.25	7	193	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—
29	14⅛	Nwstind wt			7	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	NwtP pf	2.50		3	28	28	28	+ ¼
13⅞	9½	NwMLfe	1e	17	16	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
36⅛	27½	NwtStW	1.20	12	26	28⅞	28	28	— 1¼
39	25⅛	Norton	1.80	7	27	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	NorSim	.60b	9	106	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
30	14½	NucorCp	.32	6	10	24	23½	24	+ ⅛

O

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18½	9⅝	OKCCp	1.20	5	22	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Oakind	.40	9	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	OakiteP	1	10	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
26½	18½	OccidPet	1	14	1082	24⅛	24½	24⅛	
15	5⅝	OccidPet wt			81	13	12⅝	12⅝	
85	46	OccP pf	3.60		4	79⅜	79	79⅜	
85⅛	47⅛	occP pf	4		21	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	+ ⅜
28⅛	20⅛	OccP pf	2.50		5	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	15⅛	Ogden	1.20	6	105	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
42⅛	25⅛	Ogdn pf	1.87		8	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ 1⅛
21	16⅛	OhioEd	1.70	9	134	20⅛	20	20⅛	
54½	44⅜	OhEd pf	4.40		z20	52	52	52	
95½	80	OhEd pf	8.20		z50	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
113½	102⅝	OhEd pf	10.48		z340	113½	113½	113½	
114⅛	103	OhEd pf	10.76		z70	115	115	115	
12⅜	7½	OPw pfF	14		z150	130	129½	129½	— ½
90	69	OPw pfD	7.76		z1400	86¼	85⅛	85⅛	— ¼
23½	10¼	OklaGE	1.48	10	317	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
42⅞	23⅛	OklaNG	2	7	32	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
45⅛	30¼	OlinCp	1.50	6	76	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26¼	OlinkrH	1.10	9	49	36	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
15½	9¼	Omark	.72	8	26	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	9	Oneida	.84	8	19	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
13¼	13	Opelika	.84	7	2	13⅛	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
16½	15	OrenRk	1.36	8	97	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Orange	.20b	15	143	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ¼
36½	21⅛	OutMar	1.40	7	12	26⅛	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
21½	12⅝	OutletCo	.88	7	40	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	OvernitT	.90	7	6	28½	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
29½	10⅛	OverSh	.30b	7	198	28	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
66¼	42	OwenCn	1	14	177	65¼	64	65¼	+ 1⅜
63⅛	50	Owenill	2.12	8	x171	53⅛	51⅞	52⅛	+ ⅛
98	81	Owill pf	4.75		x6	87	86	86	— ¾
27⅛	16⅛	OxfrdInd	.76	6	1	25	25	25	

P - Q

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9½	5⅝	PNBMR	.40	17	34	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
58½	35	PPGInd	2.20	7	x58	52⅝	51¾	52⅝	+ 1
9⅜	5½	PSA Inc			29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	12½	PacAS	1.24		19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
24⅝	20	PacGE	2	8	1712	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
20	16¼	PacLtg	1.68	7	173	18½	18⅛	18⅜	
39⅛	26⅜	PacLm	1.40	16	6	35⅛	35½	35½	— ⅜
33¼	24½	PacPetrl	.86	9	17	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	20	PacPw	1.80	9	320	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
18⅜	13⅛	PacTT	1.40	9	75	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
82	72½	PacTT pf	6		z20	79	79	79	
16⅛	8⅝	PacTin	.80	12	10	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW	.45e	4	44	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17½	12½	PalW pf	1.20		4	15	15	15	+ ⅛
10½	4⅛	PalmBc	.50	5	266	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	Pamida	.12	7	34	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	PanAm			149	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	29⅜	PanEP	2.30	8	151	43½	43	43	— ⅜
16⅛	8	Paprcft	.80b	8	28	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
21⅜	12½	Pargas	1b	9	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	17⅛	ParDr	.10e	9	31	34⅛	34½	34½	+ ⅛
36½	21⅛	ParHan	1.20	9	34	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	ParkPen	.48	8	6	15	15	15	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	PatrkP	1.25t	16	119	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16½	Paylsnw	.40	9	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
24¼	14⅛	Peabody	.20	12	84	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	4⅛	PenDix	.24b		35	5⅛	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
60⅛	41⅛	Penney	1.28	11	593	42⅛	42	42⅛	
22½	19⅛	PaPwLt	1.80	8	73	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
55	44⅛	PaPL pf	4.40		z10	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
56	47	PaPL pf	4.50		z50	54	54	54	
115½	102½	PaPL pf	11		z1410	116	113	115	
133¼	117½	PaPL pf	13		z30	133	132¼	133	— ¼
92½	77	PaPL pf	8		z70	90	90	90	
99½	82	PaPL pf	8.70		z100	99	99	99	
37⅜	26⅜	Pennwlt	1.60	9	53	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
56⅛	41½	Penwl pf	2.50		2	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ½
27½	21	Penwl pf	1.60		10	26	26	26	+ ⅛
35⅛	19⅛	Pennzol	1.40	8	167	34⅛	33⅜	34	+ ½
45	25½	Pennz pf	1.33		1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg	.20	8	9	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
50½	34⅛	PeopGs	3.40	7	111	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
87½	69½	PepsiCo	2	14	183	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
27½	17⅛	PerElm	.32	17	86	19½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	PetInc	1.60	8	165	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	PetInc pf	.80		6	17	17	17	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	PeterPl	.80a	8	7	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
80	63½	Petrie	1.60a	17	7	75	75	75	
28¼	19½	Petrolan	.72	8	25	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
29	20¼	Petrim	2.61e		11	26½	25⅝	26	— ¼
31½	25⅛	Pfizer	.88	12	864	27⅛	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
45⅜	34⅜	PhelpD	2.20	18	245	38	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl	1.64	9	127	18⅛	17⅛	18	
48½	38	PhilE pf	4.30		z140	48	48	48	
51	39¼	PhilE pf	4.40		z220	49	49	49	— 1
89⅜	70	PhilE pf	7.85		z10	87	87	87	— ⅛
104⅛	84½	PhilE pf	9.50		z1520	105	104	104	+ ⅛
89	69⅝	PhilE pf	7.80		z20	86½	86½	86½	— ⅛
86½	66½	PhilE pf	7.75		z40	85⅛	84⅜	84⅞	— ¾
17⅛	12⅛	PhilaSub	.80	8	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	49⅛	PhilMor	1.30	12	445	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
8¼	3¼	Philind	.05e	10	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	6½	Philind pf			7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
66⅛	49½	PhilPet	1.80	11	425	60⅛	59	60¼	+ ¼
12¼	7⅜	PhillVnH	.60	8	3	11	11	11	
23⅛	14¼	Picwkick	.32	11	249	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
18½	15	PiedNG	1.44	8	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
45	33⅛	Pillsbry	1.16	13	238	39⅛	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Pioner	1.44	9	98	36⅛	35	36¼	+ 1⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PionerEl		13	7	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
19⅜	13½	PitneyB	.68	12	589	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
23⅜	17⅛	PittFrg	.80b	7	5	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
48	31	Pittstn	1a	9	703	35⅛	34⅜	35¼	+ ⅛
31⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt	.09e	9	336	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	PlanRsc		7	225	4¼	4	4¼	
8	2⅝	Playboy	.12	15	72	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—
16⅛	8⅛	Plessey	.77e	7	16	10½	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	17⅛	Pneumo	1	5	21	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
45⅛	31¼	Polaroid	.50	16	399	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
14	6	Pondrosa		36	42	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅛	15⅝	PopeTal	.80	16	52	19⅝	18⅛	18⅞	—
23⅛	17⅛	Portec	.80	10	52	22⅛	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
73½	66	Portr pf	5.50		z20	75½	75½	75½	+ 2
21⅛	16⅝	PortGE	1.70	9	258	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
117	102	PorG pf	11.50		z650	116½	115	116	
29⅞	26¼	PorG pf	2.60		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
36	32	Potitch		11	111	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	PotmEl	1.28	9	321	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
61⅜	52⅛	PotEl pf	5.46		z260	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
62½	53½	PotEl pf	5.50		z60	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
15	10¼	Premier	.48	8	45	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
100⅛	81⅛	ProctrG	2.60	16	371	84⅛	83⅛	84½	+ 1⅛
12⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh	.48	8	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
50⅛	27	Proler	1.40	7	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14½	PSvCol	1.46	9	70	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	24⅛	PSCol pf	2.10		12	25	25	25	
31⅛	23⅛	PSvcIn	1.92	10	209	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PSInd pf	1.04		z70	13	13	13	+ ⅛
111	103⅛	PSInd pf	9.44		z5190	109⅛	109½	109½	— ⅛
105	100⅛	PSInd pf	8.52		z700	103	103	103	
21⅛	18⅛	PSvNH	1.88	8	31	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
30½	25½	PSNH pf	2.75		z400	29	29	29	
24⅛	17⅛	PSvNM	1.56	10	24	22	21⅛	21⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	PSvEG	1.80	8	157	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
17⅛	14½	PSEG pf	1.40		2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
50	38¼	PSEG pf	4.08		z100	49	49	49	
50¼	40	PSEG pf	4.18		z60	50	50	50	
25⅛	24⅛	PSEG pf	2.17		26	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
28½	25	PSEG pf	2.43		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
130½	111½	PSE pf	12.25		z50	128½	128½	128½	— ⅛
96	76½	PSEG pf	8.08		z10	93	93	93	— 1
110	94½	PSEG pf	9.62		z110	109	108	109	+ 1
6⅛	4	Pub:cer			9	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo			33	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	2⅛	PR Cem			4	3½	3½	3½	
35⅛	25⅛	PugSPL	2.60	10	158	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
38⅛	27⅛	Pullmn	1.32	13	123	35	34½	34⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	Purex	1.08	10	38	19	18⅞	19	
25½	19	Purex pf	1.35		1	25	25	25	— ½
6⅛	2½	PuritnFa		5	9	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
45½	23⅛	Purolt	1.12	9	36	23⅛	23½	23⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	QuaOatk	.92	10	138	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
113	103	QuaO pf	9.56		z80	110	110	110	— 1
21¼	15	QuakStO	.78	14	115	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
7½	5¼	Questor	.05r	10	30	6⅛	6½	6⅛	

R

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅛	RCA	1	12	287	27⅜	27½	27⅜	— ⅛
47	38⅛	RCApf	3.50		z10	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
72⅛	52	RCA pf	4		5	71½	70¼	70¼	— 1¼
11⅛	4⅛	RTE	.28	11	36	9⅛	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15½	RalsPur	.40	13	783	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada	.03e		145	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	7	Rancoln	.54	8	122	18⅛	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	RapidAm			35	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	Raybst	1.50b	6	2	30	30	30	
34½	15¼	Raymnd	1.20	7	35	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
67⅛	44⅛	Raythn	1.20	10	170	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+ ½
23	15¼	ReadBat	.80	5	69	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Redman		46	51	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	ReeceCp	.74	10	17	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22½	18⅛	ReevesB	1.44	6	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	ReichCh	.74	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11	7	ReliabSl	.68	6	5	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
35	18	RelinEl	1.10	10	71	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
93	51½	RelEl pf	3		4	80	80	80	— 1
21⅛	6	RelinGp		60	200	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	12	RelGp pf	.55k		26	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
28	8½	RelGp pf	.65k		22	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	25½	Relin pf	2.68		27	28	27⅛	27⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	RepubCp		9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	10	RepFinS	.80	6	7	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtg			14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl	1.60	8	73	33⅛	33½	33⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	27⅛	RepTex	1.20	8	33	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
21	7⅛	ResrvOll	.20	15	262	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS	.24	16	310	21⅛	21	21⅛	
20½	7⅛	Revere			112	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
45	36⅛	Revlon	.90	15	159	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Rexham	.40	7	154	10⅛	10½	10½	
39½	20½	Rexnrd	1.44	7	8	35	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	55	Reynin	3.28	9	1188	64⅛	64	64⅛	— ⅛
83	61	Reyln pf	2.25		1	75	75	75	+ ⅜
42⅛	22⅛	ReyMet	1.20	9	83	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	ReynSe	.40a	6	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	RichCo	1	7	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	RichMer	.70	10	52	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	10½	Richmnd	1	10	585	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	RiegelT	1.30	5	34	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
25⅛	15	RioGran	.70	8	39	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9½	RioGr pf	.80		68	14⅛	13⅛	14	
233	13⅛	RiteAid	.24	10	92	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Robshw	1.10	8	38	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27½	2	Robrtsn	1.50	6	32	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	Robins	.32	10	x288	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	15½	RochG	1.28b	8	35	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	RochTl	.88a	8	38	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ½
13⅛	9⅛	Rockowr	.75	5	21	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
34⅛	23⅛	Rockwel	2.20	9	x92	33⅛	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
85⅛	57	RkInt pf	4.75		1	84	84	84	+ 3
37	20⅛	RkInt pf	1.35		2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
76⅛	41⅛	RohmH	1.28		9	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	RohrInd			31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	20	Rollins	.35	12	26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
6	3⅛	Ronson			1	4	4	4	
24⅛	15⅛	Roper	1.40	7	17	22⅛	22½	22½	
25	17	RorerA	.94	11	383	19⅛	19	19⅛	
31⅛	18⅛	Rosario	.40b	11	25	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Rowan		6	47	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	RoyCCol	.80	8	54	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	41⅛	RoyID	3.26e	6	528	55	54⅛	55	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	Rubbrm	.48	13	105	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	RussTog	.76	8	35	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9	RyderS	.10e	8	158	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛

S

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2	SCA Svc		15	43	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
22⅛	11½	SCMCp	.80	5	41	21	23⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	SOSCon	.50	7	21	14	13⅛	14	
29	25⅛	Sabine		4	77	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Safgdln	.09e	12	261	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	39⅛	Safeway	2.20	10	130	49⅛	48⅛	49	— ⅛
13	8	SagaCp	.35	7	63	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
50	33½	StJoMin	1.30	11	46	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11	StJoLtP	1.12	9	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	23⅛	StLSaF	2.50	9	x18	42⅛	42	42⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	StPauS	.96a		36	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
53⅛	32⅛	StRegP	1.64	9	974	33⅛	32⅛	33	
9⅛	5⅛	Salant	.24b	5	36	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	Sambos	.48	9	124	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	SDieGE	1.20	7	110	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	SJuanR	.991	6	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Sanders		14	39	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	30⅛	SFeInd	2	8	200	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf	.50		11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
53⅛	20⅛	SanFeInt	.30	11	224	49⅛	48½	48⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	SargtWel	.60	9	65	16	16	16	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SaulRE			25	4	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SavASlp		24	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	SavOnDr	.20	8	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8	SavElP	.65e	6	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
13⅛	1	SavEl pf	1.28		24	13½	13⅛	13½	
24⅛	6⅛	SavBM	.10e	12	55	22⅛	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	Saxon		9	56	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	3	Schaefer			20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
40⅛	38⅛	ScherPl	1	14	253	39⅛	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
24	14⅛	SchlltzBr	.68	9	151	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
65⅛	56⅛	Schlumb	.80	19	467	60½	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	SCOAIn	.80	5	17	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad	.36	21	22	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
29⅛	18	ScotFet	1.20	9	45	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	ScottFor	.84	8	24	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap	.76	9	81	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys	.10	11	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	11⅛	Scovill	1.20	8	244	23	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
55	29½	Scovil pf	2.50		1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	Scudd pf	.83e		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
28	18⅛	SeaCont	.25	7	158	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ 1⅛
35	20½	SeabCL	2	6	73	34	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
6⅛	3	SeabWA	.22t		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	19⅛	Seagram	.80	9	74	23⅛	23½	23⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Seagrv	.16e	7	3	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	SealPw	.80	7	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	SearleG	.52	8	184	12	11⅛	11⅛	
79⅛	61⅛	Sears	1.80a	16	680	63	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	2⅛	Seatrain		13	149	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
36⅛	22	SedcoInc	.30	7	39	35	34½	34½	— ⅛
23⅛	13½	SeigLtz	1.20b	7	9	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SvcCplnt	.20	4	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	11⅛	Servml	.90	7	41	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
11½	5½	Shakspre	.40	6	57	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Shapell	.10	6	26	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	ShearH	.22e	3	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
80	47⅛	ShellOil	3.20	8	48	77⅛	75⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	ShellrGl	.60a	4	44	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	ShlGl pf	1.35		5	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	ShlGl pf	1.40		12	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
43⅛	33⅛	SherwW	2.20	12	64	37⅛	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SierrPac	1	8	37	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
28⅛	15⅛	Signal	1.10	13	257	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	15	Signal pf	1		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
62⅛	34	Signal pf	2.20		2	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	32	Signode	1.20	12	79	39½	39	39⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	5	SimPrec	.16	8	12	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Simm	1.12	13	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅛	11⅛	SimpPat	.50	13	258	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2.	8⅛	Singer	.10e	6	121	20⅛	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
45⅛	24⅛	Singer pf	3.50		4	44	43⅛	44	+ ½
25	19⅛	Skaggs	.50	9	35	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	SkilCp		10	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline	.32	19	317	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	SmithAO	.80	5	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	28⅛	SmithInt	.52	9	52	38⅛	38½	38⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	58½	Smithkln	2	15	152	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13	SmithTr	.60	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
20	15⅛	Smucker	.90	6	8	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	So'eBas	.60	8	65	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Sonesta		18	15	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp	.02e	18	533	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	27⅛	SooLin	.36	6	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	SCarEG	1.56	9	171	18⅛	18⅛	18½	— ½
9⅛	14⅛	SoJerin	1.56	8	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Souldwn	.60	6	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Sdwn pf	1.80		3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SoegtBk	.40b	10	15	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	SoestPS	1.37t	8	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	SoCalE	1.68	6	203	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	SouthCo	1.45	10	792	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	31⅛	SolnGE	2.64	8	12	40⅛	40	40	+ ⅛
58½	45⅛	SoNRes	1.85	7	55	54½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	SoNETel	3	9	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
33⅛	30	SouPac	2.24	9	431	35⅛	34⅛	35	— ⅛
52¼	50⅛	SouRy	2.32	10	119	57¾	57¼	57½	
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf	.50		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13	27½	SoUnCo	1.84	8	103	35½	35	35	— ⅜
27⅛	2	Soulind	.50b	11	119	24⅛	24½	24⅛	— ⅛
4	3⅛	SouRoyl	.63	18	44	42¼	41⅛	42	— ¼
24¼	17¼	SwtBksh	1	8	210	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6¼	SwstFor	.20	24	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	15⅛	SwtFl pf	1.50		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
24	11¼	SwPbSv	1.10	8	242	13⅛	13½	13⅛	— ¼
14	9⅛	SprinFd		6	6	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
13⅛	6⅛	Sparton	.43	7	26	12⅛	12⅛	12½	— ¼
12⅛	10	SperryH	1	8	94	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
39	3	SprryHpt	3		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	37½	SperryR	.92	9	216	40	39½	39⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	10⅛	SpringM	.75	8	27	13⅛	13	13⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	SquarD	1.10	13	84	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
33⅛	25¼	Squibb	.95	13	123	29⅛	29⅛	29½	— ¼
11⅛	18⅛	Staley	1	6	x63	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	21⅛	StPoor	1.92a		24	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	27	StBrand	1.28	11	358	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	34¼	StBPaint	.40	19	63	38⅛	38	38	+ ⅛
43⅛	29⅛	StdOilCl	2.20	8	1210	39⅛	39½	39⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	40⅛	StOilInd	2.60	9	452	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
85	61½	StOilOh	1.36	24	185	84¼	83⅛	84	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	StdPress	.40	17	30	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
7⅛	5¼	StdPrud	.66	11	16	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9¼	Standex	.80	6	2	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
33⅛	21	Stanw	1.12a	8	13	29	28⅛	28⅛	
19	6⅛	Stanray	.80	9	32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
24⅛	16⅛	Starrett	1.12	8	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
13	10⅛	StaMSe	1.05		13	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
50¼	41½	StaufCh	1.44	9	144	47	46½	47	+ 1
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi	.48	7	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
21	14⅛	SterDrug	.70	11	550	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre	.03e	6	26	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
16	8⅛	Sterndnt	.40	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ	1.20	5	32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	StewWa	1.96	8	11	36⅛	36	36⅛	
26⅛	18⅛	StokVC	1.20	14	7	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
63⅛	48⅛	StoneW	2.50	8	35	61	59½	60⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12	StonCon	.60	4	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
21	13¼	StopShop	1	6	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13½	9	StorTec	.67t	8	38	11⅛	11½	11½	
26⅛	21⅛	StorerB	1	7	73	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¼	StrldRite	.92	7	27	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
45½	36¼	StuWor	1.48	5	113	44⅛	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
50½	30½	StuW pf	1.40		1	48	48	48	
6½	3⅛	SuavSho	.08e	4	13	4⅛	4½	4½	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	SubPrG	1.08	8	27	23	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
34⅛	11¼	SunChm	.40	9	64	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
49	26⅛	SunCo	2	6	478	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ¼
51	31¼	SunCo pf	2.25		414	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	20⅛	Sunbm	1.08	10	141	23	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
37¼	17	Sundstr	1	8	17	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
13⅛	9½	SunsMg	.18r	34	47	12½	11⅛	12½	
24½	16⅛	SuperVal	.66	11	47	24	23⅛	24	+ ¼
258	148	SuprOil	1.80	21	22	239½	236	236	— 2
8½	5⅛	SupmkG	.30	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19½	14½	Supm pf	1.30		1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
40¼	16	Suprscp	.25e	6	37	20⅛	20	20	
7⅛	4	SutroMtg		33	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
19½	10⅛	Swank	1a	7	50	18¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16¼	Sybron	.84	8	208	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
14¼	11½	Sycor		6	62	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ¼
7⅛	4¼	Systron			1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛

T

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21⅛	12½	Ticor	1.10	7	60	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
11⅛	6¼	TRE Cp		14	249	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
39	26¼	TRWIn	1.40	10	413	38⅛	37⅛	38	
88	63¼	TRW pf	4.40		100	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
79½	58	TRW pf	4.50		110	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
33⅛	23¼	TaftBrd	.80	10	42	31⅛	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
8	1⅛	Talcott			2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11	6¼	Talley	.60	5	46	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13¼	8⅛	Talley pf	1		11	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
203	15½	TampEl	1.12	10	891	18⅛	18⅛	18½	— ¼
47⅛	26½	Tandy		9	186	39¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
21¼	11½	Tandycft		6	80	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
12½	5⅛	Tappan	.20	10	33	11	10⅛	10⅛	
49⅛	18	Technlcr	.40	9	116	38⅛	37	37	— 1½
7⅛	4⅛	Technlclr		28	131	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ¼
19⅛	9	Technicn		12	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	44¼	Tektronx	.30	16	32	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5¼	Telecor	.30	7	45	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
88½	22¼	Teledn	1.45t	6	204	60⅛	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
115	62	Teledyn pf	6		4	95½	94	95¼	+ 3
11¼	5⅛	Telprmt			67	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Telex		12	64	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26	Tenneco	1.88	8	484	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
18⅛	13¼	Tesoro	1	8	1981	15	13⅛	14½	— 1¼
31⅛	25½	Tesor pf	2.16		408	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	— 1⅛
30	23⅛	Texaco	2	9	1392	28⅛	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
43½	34½	TexCom	1.10	11	3	36½	36½	36½	—
41⅛	28½	TexEst	1.85	9	112	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
286	24¼	TxET pf	2.40		12	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	27¼	TxET pf	2.87		18	30⅛	30¼	30¼	— ½
49	29	TexGsT	2	8	55	43⅛	43	43⅛	— ½
16	11⅛	Texind	1b	14	11	15½	15¼	15¼	
129⅛	82	TexInst	1.32	20	145	84⅛	84¼	84⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5¼	TexInl		14	342	9⅛	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
33	13¼	TexOGs	.20	10	136	28	27¼	27⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	17	TxPcLd	.35e	19	12	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
22¼	17	TexUtil	1.32	9	379	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
27⅛	27½	Texsglf	1.20	15	307	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	51⅛	Texglf pf	3		15	52½	52⅛	52¼	— ⅛
9⅛	3	Texfl Ind			20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	20¼	Textron	1.20	9	73	26¼	25⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
37¼	26⅛	Textr pf	2.08		6	33⅛	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
28⅛	19½	Textr pf	1.40		47	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	Thiokol	.84	7	259	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
43	33	ThomBet	1	17	10	35⅛	35	35	— ½
13½	7⅛	Thomin	.44	9	2	12	11⅛	12	+ ½
18½	7⅛	ThomJW	.80	7	22	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
9⅛	6¼	Thrifty	.40	10	93	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15¼	TidwtMr	.40	6	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
19½	10⅛	TigerInt	.40	7	93	11⅛	11½	11½	
39⅛	31½	TimeInc	1.15	13	40	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18¼	TimeMir	.60	11	110	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
59⅛	36¼	Timkn	2.20a	10	11	53⅛	53½	53⅛	+
16⅛	9½	Tishman		53	6	16½	16½	16½	
7	4⅛	TobinP	.15e		13	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14	7½	ToddShip			16	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
26½	22⅛	TolEdis	2.12	9	71	25⅛	25	25¼	
26	25⅛	TolEd pf	2.21		2	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	10	TonkaCp	.48	4	92	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	TootRol	.40b	10	5	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
14¼	4⅛	Tracor	.20	8	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
37⅛	19½	TraneCo	1.08	10	16	36	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
39⅛	29	TranUn	1.76	9	10	36⅛	36¼	36¼	— ¼
15⅛	7½	TWA		4	276	10⅛	10⅛	10½	— ¼
19¼	11⅛	TWA pf	2		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
15¼	8¼	Transam	.66	8	255	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
111	65	Trans pf	4.50		2	106½	106½	106½	— 1
24¼	20⅛	TranInc	1.92		49	23½	22⅛	23¼	+ ½
19⅛	8½	Transco	.90	8	239	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	Transcn	.52	7	11	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
107	101	TrGP pf	10.32		z20	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
94	91¼	TrGP pf	8.64		z20	93½	93½	93½	
28½	25½	TrGP pf	2.50		7	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
12	6¼	TranOhF	.28	4	8	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
26¼	16⅛	Tranwy	1.40	8	16	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	25	Travlrs	1.08	10	817	33	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
44¼	32¼	Travelr pf	2		3	40	39½	40	+ 1
22⅛	18½	TriCon	1.56e		31	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
2½	⅜	TriSoM			3	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
15½	7¼	Trianind			7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	6½	TriaPac	.52e	4	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
24⅛	11⅛	Trintyln	.80	6	155	24½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
32	24¼	Tropican	.50	17	51	29½	29	29¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	11½	TucsnG	1.08	8	247	14⅛	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
15	8⅛	TwenCen	.50	8	61	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
24½	11½	TycoLab	.40	13	108	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
24⅛	16	TylerCp	.60	6	x50	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛

U

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	21	UALInc	.60	27	432	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
19⅛	13⅛	UGICp	1.40	9	14	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
31½	27	UGI pf	2.75		z200	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
15½	10⅛	UMCInd	1	9	10	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	⅞	UMET Tr			7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	UOP	.22e		68	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	19⅛	UVInd	1.50	4	20	33⅛	32⅛	33	— ⅛
37	21⅛	UnitL1	1.06e	6	35	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
50¼	39⅛	UniNV	2.86e	6	30	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	—
13⅛	8⅛	UnBancp	.84	10	31	12½	12⅛	12½	
67⅛	57⅛	UCamp	1.80	12	43	58¼	58	58	
76⅛	55⅛	UnCarb	2.80	8	507	60⅛	58⅛	60	+ 1½
9⅛	6	UnCmrce		18	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	UnionCp		15	45	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12½	UnElec	1.36	8	231	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
53	44	UnEl pf	4.50		z60	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
53½	45	UnEl pf	4.56		z200	52	52	52	
31	26¼	UnEl pf	2.72		41	30	29⅛	30	
91½	76	UnEl pf	8		1	90	90	90	+ ¼
6	3⅛	UnFidel			2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	40⅛	UnOCal	2.10	8	351	57⅛	56⅛	57	+ ½
76⅛	52½	UOCa pf	2.50		3	73	73	73	
102½	76	UPacCp	3.40	12	181	98⅛	97¼	98	+ 1¼
50	48	UPacCp wi			24	49¼	49	49	+ ¼
17⅛	13¼	UnPac pf	.47		18	17	16⅛	17	—
10½	7½	Uniroyal	.50	16	x415	10⅛	9⅛	10	— ⅛
89	71	Uniryal pf	8		y650	88⅛	87	87	+ ⅛
11¼	5¼	UnBrand		11	22	9	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7¼	UnitCp	.87e		199	11	10¼	11	+ ¼
30½	14	UnEnRs	1.32	5	203	27⅛	26⅛	27¼	— ¼
13⅛	5⅛	UFinCa	1.24	7	25	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
14¼	7¼	UnGrnty			25	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	Ulllum	2.44	9	5	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
25½	24	Unillu pf	7.20		z100	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
24⅛	9¼	UnitInd	.70	8	4	21	21	21	
7½	4¼	UnitInn	.10	7	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	9¼	UJerBk	1.04	8	29	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
18⅛	9¼	UnitMM	.40		66	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
4⅛	15⅛	UnNuclr		11	120	35	34½	34⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn		54	245	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	UnRefg	.56	11		13⅛	13½	13½	+ ⅛
19	15	USFoS	1.26e		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	—
55	32½	USFidG	2.64	10	87	50⅛	50	50¼	+ ¼
36	16¼	USGyps	1.60	13	x287	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ½
10⅛	3¼	USHom	.16	9	71	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
29⅛	22½	USGy pf	1.80		x3	27½	27½	27½	— ½
8⅛	3⅛	USInd	.40	10	143	7⅛	7	7⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	USLeasg	.32	5	16	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US Rly			48	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
38½	19⅛	USShoe	1.20	6	67	24½	24¼	24⅛	— ¼
57½	43⅛	US Steel	2.20	9	572	47	46⅛	46⅛	+ ½
29⅛	19⅛	USTobc	1.40	13	9	27⅛	27½	27⅛	+ ½
39⅛	30⅛	UnTech	1.20	7	409	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
175¼	113½	UnTch pf	8		14	161	160	160	— ½
20⅛	14	UnTel	1.20	10	279	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	UnTel wt			75	2	2	2	
9⅛	4½	Unitrod	.10t	0	46	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	9½	Univar	.56	6	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅛	22⅛	UnivFds	1	9	6	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	18½	UnLeaf	1.56	8	85	33¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
48½	34	Upjohn	1.08	14	138	35⅛	35½	35½	+ ¼
18⅛	11⅛	USLIFE	.40	7	104	17⅛	17	17	
12½	9⅛	UslifeF	.96a		8	12	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	27⅛	UtahPL	3.12	9	303	43	42½	42⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf	2.80		8	33⅛	33½	33⅛	+ ⅛

V

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28¼	16⅛	VFCp	1.10	7	100	20½	20¼	20⅛	+ ¼
20½	11⅛	VSICorp	.80	6	7	19	19	19	
9⅛	6	Valleyln	.40	7	43	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12	Varian	.28	13	350	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	VaroInc	.05e	4	49	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
6⅛	3¼	Vendo			1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7	3⅛	Venice	.20	13	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	12⅛	VestSe	1.38e		15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31	16½	Vetco	.20e	8	401	20¼	18⅛	18½	— 2⅛
16⅛	7½	Via com		15	94	14	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	VictorC	.05e		53	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
15⅛	12¼	VaEPw	1.24	3	283	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
57	45½	VaEP pf	4.80		z30	56	56	56	
60	49	VaEP pf	5		z90	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ¼
108½	98	VaEP pf	9.75		z830	108½	107	109½	+ 1
37⅛	27⅛	VaEP pf	2.90		22	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
85½	72¼	VaEP pf	7.45		z100	83⅛	83½	83½	
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado		10	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29¼	16⅛	VulcnM	1.1	8	7	26⅛	26½	26½	— ⅛

W

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	16¼	Wachova	.54	9	50	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
60¼	39½	Wach pf	2.20		5	51	51	51	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	WachRty			19	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11½	WalMart	.10	13	115	13⅛	13½	10½	— ¼
17⅛	12¼	Walgrn	1.10	7	20	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
33¼	24	WlkrA	1.40a	8	38	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
24⅛	8⅛	WallBus	.66	8	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23⅛	11¼	WallMu	1	4	8	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
41	22⅛	WalM pf	1.70		1	40	40	40	— 1
44⅛	28⅛	WaltJim	1.20	9	415	36	35½	35¼	+ ¼
12⅛	10⅛	WaltJ pf	1		z200	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
48	31⅛	WaltJ pf	1.60		1	39	39	39	+ ½
10⅛	5⅛	WardFd	.47t		10	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
12½	5⅛	Warnaco			49	6	7⅛	8	
27½	15	Wrnc pf	1.50		2	21	20½	21	+ 1
30⅛	16⅛	WarnS	1.20	16	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
29⅛	17½	WrnCom	.60	8	67	27⅛	26⅛	27¼	+ ¾
58	35	WrnCpf	1.25		4	54½	54½	54½	
10⅛	6½	WrnerCo	.60	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	27½	WarnerL	1	14	338	29⅛	29	29¼	— ⅛
23⅛	18	WashGs	1.88	7	8	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
20¼	10⅛	WashNat	.80	6	7	17½	17¼	17¼	
21⅛	12⅛	WashStl		6	9	19¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
26¼	19½	WasWat	1.76	7	x33	23⅛	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
15	6¼	WasteM	.20	13	17	14	13⅛	14	— ⅛
35⅛	14	WatkinJ	.32	15	72	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	WayGos	.48	6	20	6⅛	6½	6½	
7	4	WeanUtd		7	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	5½	Weathrd	.53	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	WebbDel		12	37	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅛	WellsFgo	1	9	91	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	WellFM	.54e	17	5	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
56	47½	WIPP pf	4.50		z20	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
42⅛	33½	WtPlPe	2.40	7	12	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	+ ¼
27½	21¼	WstctTr	1.94	8	4	27⅛	27⅛	27½	
12⅛	8⅛	WnAirL	.40a	8	170	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	17¼	WnBnc	1.40	8	29	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	10⅛	WnNoA		7	73	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	6	WnPacIn		8	102	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12¼	WnPubl	.80b	6	6	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	WUnion	1.40	9	103	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	25	WUTI pf	2.56		6	26½	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
19½	13	WestgEl	.97	6	523	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
48½	43½	Westg pf	3.80		z50	47¼	47¼	47¼	
2⅛	11-16	Westmor			6	1	1	1	
32¼	24⅛	Wstvaco	1.10	9	46	29	29	29	
25¼	16⅛	Weybrg	1.36	5	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
49⅛	37	Weyerhr	.80	18	348	42¼	41⅛	42	+ ⅛
66⅛	55⅛	Weyr pf	2.80		52	57⅛	57½	57⅛	+ ½
26¼	18	WheelF	.60a	11	42	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
23⅛	16	WheelPit		338	33	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ¼
55½	44¼	WhelPit pf	5		z100	52	52	52	
27⅛	18½	WhitCon	1.10	6	207	25⅛	25	25	
34⅛	22	Whirlpol	.80	12	333	24⅛	24	24¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	WhiteMot			53	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
26½	18⅛	Whiting	1.30	6	13	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Whittakr		7	48	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Wickes	.36r	10	34	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
10	4	WiebdtSt	.32	9	35	8½	8¼	8½	
29	20	Williams	1	11	964	26½	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
50½	38	Willms pf	.80		1	46	45	46	+ 1⅛
9⅛	5⅛	WilshrO	.12e	11	61	9	8⅛	9	
46¼	34⅛	WinnDx	1.56	13	1309	42⅛	42	42¼	⅛
46¼	34⅛	WinnDx	1.56	13	1309	42⅛	42	42⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	Winnbgo		20	66	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	WinterJ	.80a	6	7	16⅛	15⅛	16	
32¼	24¼	WiscEP	2	10	511	31⅛	30¼	31¼	+ ¼
97½	84¼	WisE pf	7.75		z100	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
31¼	17	WisGas	1.70	10	33	19⅛	19½	19½	— ⅛
22¼	16¼	WiscPL	1.60	9	32	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
22	15¼	WiscPS	1.45	9	22	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	20½	Witco	1.40	8	39	31¼	30⅛	31¼	+ 1⅛
21⅛	10	WittrD	.60	5	35	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW	.10e	6	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13½	10⅛	Wometco	.48	7	29	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	WoodCp	.10e	4	7	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
29½	15⅛	WoodPet	.20	15	16	26⅛	26¼	26¼	
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth	1.40	7	577	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	31¼	Wolw pf	2.20		21	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅛	WorldAir		24	54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
84½	64⅛	Wrigly	2.40a	10	26	78	77¼	77¼	— ¾
17⅛	5¼	Wurlitzer	.40	5	11	12	12	12	+ ⅛
11⅛	6¼	Wylain	.60	11	14	10	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	Wyly Cp			65	1⅛	1½	1⅛	

X

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
68⅛	48⅛	Xerox	1.20	12	877	52⅛	51⅛	52¼	— ⅛
24⅛	7½	XtraCp	.08e	8	77	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛

Y

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅛	6¼	Yates		10	53	12¼	11⅛	12	— ⅛

Z

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	11¼	ZaleCorp	.88	6	62	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
16	10¼	Zapata	.30b	4	40	10⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
9½	5¼	ZayreCp		6	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
40⅛	23	ZenithR	1	12	126	25¼	25	25⅛	
16	9¼	Zurnind	.48	9	38	13⅛	13½	10½	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

February 15, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.5005	4.2490	104.36*	50.28*	28.32y	—	6.8110*	99.78*	42.40*
Brussels (a)	36.73	62.395	15.325	7.36	4.1629*	14.685	—	14.6495	6.225
Frankfurt	2.40	4.0836	—	48.24*	2.720x	95.98*	6.536*	95.56*	40.69*
London (z)	1.7025	—	4.0850	8.4670	1,498	4.2525	62.475	4.27375	10.0431
Milan	882.25	1498.60	368.15	177.39	—	352.98	24.02	351.93	149.64
Paris	4.97475	8.4550	207.525*	—	5.6450x	198.985*	13.5562*	198.600*	84.400*
Zurich	2.5119	4.2727	104.73*	50.80*	0.2847*	100.44*	6.83*	—	42.50*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9640; Escudo: 32.455; Irish £: 9.07; Peseta: 68.93; Schilling: 17.025; Sw. krona: 4.2350; Yen: 283.0; Nor. krone: 5.2720; Fin. mark: 3.8195, Belgian financial franc: 36.725; Hong Kong $: 4.6535; Singapore $: 2.45625; Canadian $: 0.97465.

(a) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000
(*) Amounts needed to buy one pound

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

[illegible]rance 9½-82	103	104
[illegible]nd 8-87	100½	101½
[illegible]R.D. 9¼-80	103½	105
Swiss 8-87	100	101
[illegible]Dina 8¾-86	104½	105½
[illegible]E 8¾-83	100⅛	101½
[illegible] 9½-81	104½	105½
[illegible]Cim 9⅛-82	102¼	103¼
[illegible]h Gas 9-81	102	103
[illegible]an Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
[illegible]er 8-87	99⅛	100⅛
[illegible]bongs 9⅛-81	101¼	102¼
[illegible] 9⅛-85	101¼	102¼
[illegible]hone 10-80/82	104½	105½
[illegible] Food 7½-97	97¼	98¼
[illegible]p 8-86	101¼	102¼
[illegible]Tell 9⅛-86	103	105
[illegible]lam 8-87	100⅛	101⅛
[illegible]lark 7½-90	90⅛	91⅛
[illegible]Cor 8½-86	102	105
[illegible]al 7½-78	101⅛	103
[illegible] 8¼-82	101¼	102
[illegible] 8¼-81	102⅛	103½
[illegible]¾-86	102½	103½
[illegible] 9½-85	104½	105½
[illegible] 9⅛-82	102⅛	103½
[illegible] 8-86 Nov	102⅛	103½
[illegible]Bma 8½-83	102⅛	103½
[illegible]Chic 7-80	99½	100½
[illegible]Mot 8⅝-85	107	109
[illegible]J 9⅛-83	104⅛	105⅛
[illegible]Wesin 9½-85	103¼	104¼
[illegible]Oil 9½-86	103	104
[illegible]J. 9½-82	103½	104½
[illegible]Ill 8¼-82	99½	100½
[illegible]nda 9-82	102¼	103¼
[illegible]ebe 8⅛-83	102½	103½
[illegible]lin 9¼-86	103¼	104¼
[illegible] 9⅛-83	102½	103½
[illegible]nal 9⅛-81	103⅛	104⅛
[illegible]eal 9¼-83	101⅛	102⅛
[illegible]ola 8-87	100⅛	101⅛
[illegible]esi 9-86	101⅛	102⅛
[illegible]Brunsw 9-83	103½	104½
[illegible]land 9¼-82	104	105
[illegible]land 8½-83	104	105

NrgKombk 7½-87	97½	98½
Norpipes 9¼-86	102½	103½
Norsk Hydr 9¾-85	106¼	107¼
NorthAmR 7¾-79	101	102
Norway 9-80	103¾	104¾
Norway 8½-81	102⅛	103⅛
Occidental 9¾-83	104	105
Ontario 9-83	104⅛	104⅛
Oslo 9-88	101⅛	102⅛
Pac Light 9½-81	105½	107½
Pacmwell 8-87	100⅛	101⅛
QuebProv 8½-87	99⅛	100⅛
QuebProv 9-83	100	101
QuebProv 7½-88	93	94
Ralston 7½-87	99	100
ReedBates 9½-81	103	104
Sandvik 9⅛-86	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-85	98⅛	99⅛
Seagram 9-83	103⅛	104⅛
SFE 9-83	102½	103½
Shell 8-86	101	102
Shell 7½-87	99½	100½
SNCF 9½-81	104⅛	105⅛
St Ind 8½-80	103⅛	104½
St Ind 8½-88	104½	105½
S Handels 9½-86	103¼	104¼
Tenneco 7½-79	101⅛	102⅛
Tenneco 7¾-87	99¼	100¼
Textron 7¾-87	98½	99½
Transocean 8-86	101½	102½
Transocean 7½-87	100¼	101¼
Union Oil 7-79	100¼	101¼
Union Oil 7½-87	99¾	100¾
Utah 8-87	101¼	102¼
Volvo 9½-85	102½	103½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	82	84
Ashland 5-88	95	97
Beatrice 6¼-91	110	112
Beatrice 4½-92	96½	98½
Borden 6⅛-91	111	113
Borden 5-92	101½	103½
BroadHale 4½-87	78½	80½
Carnation 4-88	83	85
Chevron 5-88	124	126
Chrysler 4⅞-88	69	71
Chrysler 5-88	72	74
Cont Tel 5¼-88	82	84
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	100¼	101¼
Cumm In 6¼-86	101	103
Dart Ind 4¾-87	82½	84½
East Kodak 4½-88	99	101
E.L. Int 4¾-87	78½	80½
Fairchild 5¾-91	95½	96½
Firestone 5-88	87½	89½
Ford 6-86	97	99
Ford 5-88	89½	91½
GenElec 4¼-87	84	86
Gen Foods 4⅞-82	91	93
Gillette 4⅝-82	88	90
Gillette 4¾-87	77½	79½
Gould 5-87	114½	116½
GulfWestn 5-88	88½	90½
Honeywell 6-86	86	88
I.S.E. 6½-89	90	92
ITT 4⅞-87	82½	84½
Komatsu 7½-90	105½	107
Matsushita 6⅛-90	116½	118½
Mitsui 7¼-90	106½	108
McDermt 4¾-87	138	140
MorganJP 4¼-87	103½	105½
Nabisco 5¼-88	98	100
Owens Ill 4½-87	115½	117½
PenneyJC 4½-87	81	83
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	95	97
R.C.A. 5-88	82½	84½
Revlon 4⅞-83	111	113
Revlon 4⅞-87	104½	106½
Sperry 4¼-88	90½	92½
Squibb 4¼-87	82	84
Texaco 4½-88	81	83
UBS 5-81	108⅛	109⅛
Un Carb 4⅞-82	105½	107½
WarnLamb 4½-87	84	86
WarnLamb 4¼-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	80½	82½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	102.42	94.82	107.85
Previous	102.42	94.81	107.72

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Feb. 15, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	3½	3⅞
AFA PrS	6¼	7
AID Inc	8½	10½
AVM Cp	⅞	1⅜
Addisn W	7½	8
Adv Ros	3⅛	3⅛
Alberts	7½	8¼
Alico Inc	9½	10
Allerg Ph	21⅛	22½
Allyn Bac	8½	9
Am Exp	36⅛	37⅛
Am Finl	13⅛	13⅛
Am Furn	2½	2⅞
Am Greet	9⅛	9⅞
A Micro	8½	9
Am Telev	20	20¼
Am Weld	11	12
Amfr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5½	5⅞
Anheus B	21½	22
AntaCp	5⅛	5⅛
Ard May	1⅛	2
ArkWIG	24½	25¼
AsCC Bot	14⅛	15¼
AtlGes Lt	16	16⅛
Baird At	4⅛	4⅞
Bang Hy	15	15½
Bkam Rlt	10⅛	11⅛
Bassett F	17	17⅛
Bayls Mk	8⅛	9¼
Beeline	6⅛	7¼
Betz Lab	27	27⅛
Bibb Co	8⅛	9
Bird San	32½	34
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Bick Hills	21⅛	21⅞
Bonza Int	2⅛	2⅞
Braden	7⅛	8¼
Brinks	8¼	8⅞
Brks Sca	23	23⅞
Brwning	5⅛	5⅞
Buckb M	3⅛	4¼
Buckeye	9¼	9⅞
Burn Sim	3⅞	4⅛
CalWSv	30½	32
Campl Ch	2½	2⅞
Conrad H	3¼	4
Cap Swst	4	4⅝
Capln Air	2⅛	3½
Cap Tec	2⅛	3⅛
Care Cp	3⅞	4⅛
CenVt PS	15⅛	15⅞
Chm Lea	12¼	13¼
Chesa Ut	11	12
Ch lBrldg	57	59
Chltin Cp	7	7½
ChrisS	124¼	127¼
Circle F	5½	6½
CitznUt A	34½	35
CitznUt B	31½	32
Clark Mf	38	39½
Clow Cp	7⅛	8¼
Colu Vent	1	1¼
Com Cir	13½	13⅞
Coml Sh	28	32
Comw Pa	31½	32¼
Con Pap	32¼	33¼
Craw Co	12⅛	13½
CrossCo	21¾	22½
Cutlr Fed	1¾	2¼
Danly M	10½	11½
Data Dgn	4⅛	4⅞
Data 100	7⅛	7⅞
Dayt Inc	29½	31
Decor In	2¼	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	32	33
Delhi Oil	6	6⅝
DeLux C	26¼	27
Del CanT	13	14
DetlntB r	32½	34½
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅝
Diam Cry	17	17⅞
Dkxn Cru	19⅞	20½
Docutel	5⅛	5⅛
Dollar G	10⅞	11
Dorch G	11½	11⅞
Doyle DB	17⅛	17⅞
Dunkin D	5⅛	5⅝
Durlron	20	21
Eberln In	4⅞	5⅛
Econ Lab	22⅞	23⅞
ElPas El	11⅞	12¼
Elder Be	6⅞	7⅛
Elec Nucl	6	6⅝
Elec Mod	2⅞	3⅛
Energy C	27¼	22
Entwistl	5⅛	6½
Equty Oil	37⅛	38⅛
Ethan Al	16⅞	17½
Fab Tek	1 1-16	1 5-16
FidUn Lf	23⅞	24¼
Fingrht	6⅛	7
FtBkSys	41	41⅞
Fst Bost	22⅞	23½
FtEmpSt	8⅛	8⅞
FlWnFn	2⅛	3
Ficknar	13¼	13⅞
Fla WatU	¼	⅝
Forest O	20⅞	21¼
Frmlgll	½	1
Fotomat	10⅛	10⅞
Frkln Cp	7⅛	7⅞
Frnkln El	10½	11
Frnd Ice	11⅞	12½
Gen RIEs	3¼	4¼
G Reinsu	166	170
Gov EFin	13½	14¼
Graph Cn	16½	16⅞
Green Mt	13	13½
Grey Adv	17¼	18
Gulf Intst	17½	18
Gyrodn	2⅞	3¼
Harper R	9⅞	9⅞
Harff NC	14⅛	15¼
Henred F	16½	17¼
Holobm	1⅛	1⅜
Hoover	12	12½
Horiz Res	⅝	1⅛
Huds Pap	23½	24½
Hyatt Cp	7⅛	7⅞
Hyatt Int	3⅞	4⅞
Ind Nuclr	3	3⅞
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	55½	57
Interc En	11	12
Intrmk In	3⅛	4¼
Intrmt G	18⅞	18⅞
InBk Wsh	6	6⅞
IaSou Ut	25	25½
JamWPr	4⅛	4⅞
Jamsby	16¼	17
Jiffy Fds	1	1½
Joslyn M	15¼	16
Kaisr Stl	33⅛	34¼
KaisStl pf	19⅛	19⅞
Kaiver	1½	1⅞
Kaman A	20¼	21½
Kampg A	7¼	7⅞
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	3½	4
Kear Tr	9⅛	10⅛
Kelly Svc	25¼	26
Keuff Ess	11¼	12¼
Keye Fib	16⅛	16⅞
Key CusF	6⅛	6⅝
Keys Int	18	18⅞
King Int	2½	2⅞
Knap Vog	16½	17¼
Lancs In	22	22⅞
Land Res	1½	1⅞
Lane Co	17	18
Lin Bcast	17¼	18½
Log Etrn	4⅛	5½
Madisn G	16¼	16⅞
Mal Rlty	7-16	⅝
Mallkrt	39⅞	40⅞
MstAssis	8¼	8⅞
Manor C	4⅞	5⅛
Maui LP	12½	12⅞
McCorm	35⅞	36½
McQuay	15	16⅛
Measur	12⅛	13⅛
Medtrn	24	24⅝
Merld In	1⅛	2½
Mdlgx W	19½	20½
Midld Ca	2½	2⅞
Midl Bks	24	25
Midw Gl	22	24
Miller	19⅛	19⅞
Miner In	1⅛	1⅝
MissVl G	16¼	17¼
Monf Col	4⅛	5¼
Moore S	11⅛	12⅛
Moore P	8½	9½
Morg Res	⅝	1
Mostek	15½	15⅞
Motch M	5½	6½
Mot Club	2⅞	3⅝
Mueller	15⅛	16⅛
Narag Cp	11½	12½
Nat G&O	14	15
ntLib	5⅝	6⅛
N SecRsh	4⅞	4⅞
Natnw Rl	6	7
NJNat G	14½	15¼
Nielsn A	21	21½
Nielsn B	20⅞	21¼
NoCar Gs	12⅞	13¼
NoEOl un	29⅞	30½
Nortrp Kl	18½	19½
NW NatG	10	10⅞
NW PuSv	18⅞	19⅛
Noxel Cp	16⅞	17¼
Ogilvy M	31¼	32
Ohio Ferr	17⅞	18⅞
Ormont	14½	15½
Otter TP	20⅞	21¼
Over NA	2⅞	3⅛
PCA Int	14⅛	15¼
Pabst Br	23	23½
PacGa R	27½	28¼
Pakco	1¼	2
Parks H	5⅛	5⅞
Pauley P	7½	8¼
Peerl Mf	13¼	14¼
Pa Enter	17⅞	18¼
PnzlOG	13¼	13½
Pepsi BW	18⅞	19½
Petrsn H	14½	15¼
Petrolit	44	45
Pettibon	21	22
Piedmt A	4⅞	5⅛
Pinkrtn	33¼	34
Pion HIB	23⅞	24¼
Pistilln	2⅝	3⅛
Possis Cp	1½	2
Progrp	2⅞	2⅛
PubS NC	12	12⅞
P Bennet	20	20⅞
PulD Cap	7⅛	7⅞
Qual Inns	2	2⅝
Ragen Pr	3½	4
Rahall C	15	16½
Raychm	136	141
Raymnd	14¼	15¼
Recog Eq	9	9⅞
Road Ex	37½	38¼
Robin M	19¼	20¼
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	4⅞	4⅞
Rus Stov	14⅞	15⅞
Sadlier	2¼	2⅞
Scan Dat	1⅛	1⅝
Scripps H	33	35
Sels Delr	3⅛	3½
Seneca F	3⅛	3⅞
SevenUp	32	32⅞
Shaw Cp	25¼	26⅛
Snap Tls	29⅛	30⅛
SolidSt Sc	8⅛	9⅛
S CalWat	14	14⅞
SwGs Cp	11	11⅞
SwEl Sv	16⅞	17½
Standyn	25½	26
Std Regis	18	18⅞
Stan HPd	17½	18½
Sterlg Str	5½	6⅛
Strawb Cl	26	27½
Super El	5⅛	5½
TIME DC	5	5½
Tampax	36¼	37¼
Tech Pub	16½	19½
Tecum P	53½	55½
Tennant	25	27
Tffny Co	10⅞	11⅞
ToscoCp	4⅛	4⅞
Transo O	14	14⅞
Trico Pd	34	35
Trftn OG	4⅞	5⅛
Tymshr	15⅛	16½
Tyson F	12½	13⅛
Un McGll	9½	10½
US Surg	11⅞	12½
US TrkLn	14⅛	15½
UVa Bks	19⅛	19⅞
UpPen P	20¼	21
Valley Gs	10⅞	10⅞
VanD Air	11	11⅞
Vance S	4⅞	5¼
Velcro	8	8⅞
VaN Bnk	21¾	22½
Wads Pu	9⅞	9⅞
Wsh NG	14½	15
Webb Re	12¼	13
WecoDvl	4⅞	4⅞
Weight W	8⅞	8⅞
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Welling M	6⅞	7⅛
Wall Gar	4	4⅛
Wsin Mig	1⅛	2⅛
Westmd	49¼	50½
Wdwrd L	25¼	25⅞
Wright W	4⅛	4⅞
ZionUt B	25½	26½

Continued on page

Lloyds Bank Group now in Dubai.

Lloyds Bank International are pleased to announce the opening of their branch in Dubai.

The new branch provides a full range of banking services and is responsible for the development of all aspects of the international business of the Lloyds Bank Group in the United Arab Emirates. In conjunction with our branch already established in Bahrain, this enables Lloyds Bank International to play an active role in the financial growth of this important region.

LBI has recently arranged a £202.4 million medium-term sterling export credit to finance U.K. capital goods and services for the construction of an aluminium smelter complex at Jebel Ali, Dubai.

The Lloyds Bank Group already has branches and offices throughout Western Europe and Latin America in addition to a strong presence in the Pacific Basin and the United States.

Manager: M.K. Atkinson,
P.O. Box 3766, Dubai,
United Arab Emirates. Telephone 24151.

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL

40/66 Queen Victoria St., London EC4P 4EL. Tel: 01-248 9822
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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Feb. 14, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1215 Abitibi	9⅝	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
3050 Agnico E	420	410	410 +	5
1350 Agra Ind A	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
7515 Alta Gas A	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
140 Algo Cent	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
500 Alliance B	380	375	375 —	5
1200 Alminex	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
300 Andres W	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
100 Atco A	13½	13½	13½—	¼
11511 Bell Canad	48	47⅞	48	
11430 BP Can	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
400 Banister C	13¾	13	13⅝—	⅛
6443 Ban kN S	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
70 Baton B	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
400 Beth Cop A	12	12	12 —	¼
1255 Bralor Res	305	305	305	
1600 Bramalea	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3500 Bramada	138	135	135 —	3
2650 Brenda M	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
6500 Bridger	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
420 BCFP	24¾	24⅝	24⅝—	½
4205 BC Phone	$13¼	12⅞	13 —	¼
2850 Brunswk	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
1200 Budd Auto	$5½	5½	5½—	⅛
500 Burns Fds	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
270 Cad Frv	$8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
2053 Cal Pow A	$33½	33⅜	33⅜	
10950 Camflo	$10⅞	10½	10⅝+	¼
300 Campau A	385	380	385 +	10
300 C Nor West	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
250 C Pakrs C	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
290 Can Perm	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	¼
485 Can Trust A	$23¼	23¼	23¼—	½
4250 C Tung	$7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
120 C Cablesy	$14½	14½	14½	
430 Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2950 Cl Bk Com	$25½	25	25⅛—	¼
882 Cdn Tire A	$38	37¾	37¾—	¼
2100 C Utilies	$13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
100 Canbra	330	330	330 —	5
2020 Cassiar	$6¼	6	6¼+	¼
1350 Celanese	310	310	310	
5300 Chieftan D	$12⅞	12⅝	12¾—	⅛
4810 Con Bldg	265	256	260 +	5
900 Con. Distrb	320	310	310 —	5
4185 Cons Gas	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
2577 Con Fardy	330	330	330 —	5
25 Conwest	325	325	325 +	25
450 Craigmt	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
500 Crush Intl	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1950 Cyprus	$11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
1854 Denison	$54⅝	54½	54⅝—	⅛
850 Dicknsn	430	415	415 +	5
3635 Dofasco A	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
1810 Dom Store	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
2100 Du Pont	$12½	12½	12½	
200 Dylex L A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
1002 East Mal	176	176	176 +	1
1001 Electro A	280	280	280 —	5
3100 Emco	$5⅞	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
2973 Falcon C	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
271 Falcon	$35	35	35 —	⅛
50 Fed Ind A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
100 Ford Cnda	$88	88	88	
1900 Francana	$6½	6⅛	6½	
350 Fruehauf	$6	6	6	
2500 G Distrb A	$7	7	7	
1700 Gnt Mascl	138	135	135	
500 Gibraltar	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
400 Granduc	123	123	123	
1057 GL Paper	$28⅛	28	28 —	¼
250 Gt Oil Sds	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
125 Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
675 Gt W Life	$53	52⅞	52⅞+	¼
100 Greyhnd	$16	16	16 —	⅛
2700 Hambro C	410	400	405 +	5
500 Hard Crp A	445	435	435 —	15
3025 Hawker A	480	475	480 +	5
3400 Hayes D A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2329 H Bay Co	$16½	16¼	16½	
1380 IAC	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
100 Indal	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
50 Inglis	$12	12	12 —	⅛
827 Inland Gas	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1800 Inter-City	$6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
179 Int Mogul	253	253	253 —	7
9250 Inf Pipe A	$13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
300 Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10 Jannock	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
9537 Kaiser Re	$15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
1600 Kaps Tran	79	75	79 +	4
240 Karr A A	$12(	12⅛	12⅛	
1810 Koffler A	470	465	470 +	:
532 Labatt A	$17	16⅞	16⅞	
240 Lab Min	$30	30	30	
4635 Lacana	365	355	365 +	15
800 LOnt Cem	355	345	355	
1440 LL Lec	128	121	121 —	4
100 Lob Co A	270	270	270	
1200 Mclan H A	$8	8	8 —	⅛
7066 MB Ltd	$22½	22¼	22½+	¼
100 M Lf Mills	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
150 Matgmi A	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
14358 Moore	$32⅞	31⅞	32¼+	¼
2100 Murphy	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1280 Nabrs D'g	$14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
100 Nat Trust	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
43 Neonex	190	190	190 —	6
10808 Noranda A	$29⅝	29⅝	29½—	⅛
5076 Norcen	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
1500 NTecm B w	$11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
200 Nowsco W	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
23 OSF Ind	270	270	270 —	18
5780 Orchan A	225	225	225	
2120 Oshawa A	350	350	350 —	10
11350 Pamour A	340	335	340 +	15
837 PanCan P	$24½	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
517 Patino N V	$14½	14½	14½	
900 Pembin A	405	400	400	
200 Pembin B	400	400	400 —	10
55 Petrofina	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	½
211 Pop Shops	470	455	455 —	15
1850 Pine Point	$31¼	30⅞	31 —	⅛
300 Placer	$20⅞	20½	20½	
200 Redpath A	$27¼	27¼	27¼—	⅛
16248 Reed Oslr A	$7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
100 Reichhold	$21	21	21 +	½
4260 Revnu Prp	70	69	69	
800 Scotts	$8½	8¼	8¼—	½
2743 Shell Can	$15	14⅞	15 —	⅛
2057 Sherritt A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1130 Siebens	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1050 Sigma	$20½	20	20¼+	¼
5150 Simpsons	485	480	480 —	5
700 Simpson S	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
220 Slater Stl	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
675 Southm A	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
600 St Brodcst	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
3830 Stelco A	$24½	24⅛	24½+	¼
3620 Talcorp A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
100 Tara	$15½	15½	15½	
6255 Teck Cor A	$6	6	6 +	⅛
1566 Teck Cor B	480	465	470 —	5
120 Teledyne	$5	5	5	
600 Thom N A	$11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛
19226 Tor Dm Bk	$17⅞	17½	17⅜	
885 Torstar B	$16⅛	16	16⅛	
1740 Traders A	$15	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
850 Trns Mt A	$9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
3710 TrCan PL	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
100 Un Carbid	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
1325 UGas A	$9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
3175 Union Oil	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
1000 U Keno	$8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
4750 U Siscoe	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
1100 Upp Can	111	106	106 —	5
1670 Voyager P	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
100 Weldwod	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
233 Wstburne	$84	8⅞	8½+	⅛
2400 West Mine	435	435	435	
1000 Westnhse	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
250 Weston	$13	13	13	
690 Woodwd A	$15½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
16815 Yk Bear	380	365	375 +	10
1000 Yukon C	175	175	175	

Total sales 1,498,360 shares

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 15, 1977

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	344	Matsu E. Wks.	645
Canon	575	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	124
Dai Nip.Print.	574	Mitsubi Corp.	481
Fuji Bank	287	Mitsui Co.	457
Fuji Photo	797	Mitsukoshi	445
Hitachi	220	Nippon Elec.	273
Honda Motor	690	Sharp	429
C. Itoh	285	Shiseido	1,240
Japan Air L.	2,390	Sony Corp.	2,490
Kansai El. P.	812	Sumitomo Bk.	288
Kao Soap	865	Taisho Marine	312
Kirin Brewery	369	Takeda Chem.	250
Komatsu	305	Teijin	130
Kubota	347	Tokio Marine	461
Matsu Ind.	637	Toray	125
		Toyota Motor	1,210

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds ... Quotations in cents unless marked $. ...

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4099 Bank Mont	$14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
400 Can Cement	$8	8	8	
175 anStnRwy	$34	33¾	34	
200 Cdn Indust	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	
980 Dom Bridge	$19	19	19 —	⅛
705 Dom Text	$7½	7⅜	7½	
200 Fncl Col	155	155	155	
3000 Gaz Metro	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
320 Molson A	$15	15	15	
460 Mont Trust	a 12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
300 Power Cp	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
166 Price Co.	$9½	9½	9½—	⅛
450 Royal Bank	$25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
750 Roy TrustA	$17⅝	17½	17½	
1500 Zellers	288	280	285 +	5

Total sales 253,599 shares.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$2,500,000

Wheel Trueing Tool Company

(A subsidiary of Diamant Boart S.A., Brussels)

Secured Industrial Revenue Bonds due 1992

(Issued by Richland County, South Carolina)

The private placement of these securities with institutional investors in the U.S.A. was arranged by

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Interstate Securities Corporation

February, 1977

European Gold Markets

Feb. 15, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	135.90	135.90	+0.45
Zurich	135.875	135.875	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	136.26	136.90	+0.38

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Feb. 15, 1977 (4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Am Tel&Tel	371,900	64	+ ⅛
MinnMM	248,600	50⅝	+1¼
Tesoro Pet	224,800	14⅝	—1¼
Exxon	211,100	52⅛	
Gen Motors	209,500	71¼	+ ⅜
Hercule Inc	204,800	24⅝	— ½
East Kodak	201,200	73	+ ⅛
PacG E	177,800	23⅝	— ½
Marriott	165,700	18⅞	
Colg Palm	161,400	24⅞	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	159,200	28	+ ⅛
Kresge SS	151,300	35⅛	+ ½
Dow Ch	148,800	37¼	+ ½
Comwlth Oi	148,200	5⅛	—1¼
BankAmer	141,400	26⅛	+ ⅜

NYSE Nationw	Today Close	Prev. Close
Volume (in millions)	21.62	19.23
Advances	841	738
Declines	603	701
Unchanged	458	442
Total issues	1902	1881
New 1976-77 highs	39	34
New 1976-77 lows	7	24

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	940.74	948.39	937.08	944.32	+ 5.99
20 Trn	224.28	225.72	222.35	224.33	+ 0.59
15 Utl	105.83	106.56	104.84	105.83	— 0.06
65 St	307.73	310.03	305.88	308.42	+ 1.31

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	112.96	111.50	112.27	+0.38
Utilities	52.81	52.03	52.32	—0.27
Finance	11.93	11.78	11.88	+0.08
Transportation	14.14	13.93	14.04	+0.03
Composite	101.67	100.35	101.04	+0.30

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.98	54.94	54.95	+0.15
Industrials	59.71	59.67	59.71	+0.19
Transportation	40.55	40.42	40.54	+0.17
Utilities	40.74	40.67	40.67	—0.02
Finance	56.14	56.01	56.14	+0.31

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	-hort
Feb. 14	164,057	298,253	2,085
Feb. 11	162,237	249,092	2,092
Feb. 10	165,073	269,939	3,087
Feb. 9	172,258	280,118	2,703
Feb. 8	193,841	300,581	2,112

* These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	143,900	51	+ ⅛
Nat Patent	123,700	1⅜	
Vernitron	112,300	7½	+ ⅜
CdnIntPw A	50,200	19⅛	+1
Husky Oil	49,100	22⅝	+ ½
Intl Bnknot	43,000	4	+ ⅛
Mite Corp	42,100	10	
Syntex Corp	41,600	20½	— ¼
AlldArt Ind	30,000	1⅜	
Bell Indust	28,200	6⅛	+ ¼
Approx final total	2,560,000		
Stock sales year ago	4,462,045		

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
12.67	112.24	112.45	+0.21

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NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.90½	*.75⅛
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*3.25	*1.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	.37	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.0	212.0
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila. ton	210.19	212.83
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	72-73	79-80
Lead spot, lb	28-29	.19
Copper elect., lb	68⅝	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	8.0745	3.2625
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb	.37	.37
Silver N.Y., oz	4.490	4.1075
Gold N.Y. oz	135.90	130.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index		
Feb. 15	910.8 F	801.6

f—Final
p—Preliminary
* Nominal

London Metals Market

Feb. 15, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	826.50- 827	823.50- 824.50
3 months	856.50- 857	853.50- 854.50
Cathodes: spot	817 - 818	814 - 815
3 months	846.50- 847.50	843.50- 844
Tin: spot	6,000 -6,005	6,035 -6,045
3 months	6,115 -6,120	6,125 -6,130
Lead: spot	374.50- 375.50	373 - 374
3 months	387.50- 388	387 - 387.50
Zinc: spot	404.50- 405.50	404 - 404.50
3 months	420 - 421	419.50- 420
Silver: spot	263.50- 263.80	264 - 264.20
3 months	272.70- 272.80	273 - 273.20

London Commodities

Feb. 15, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Mar	129.75	128.60	128.90-128.95	129.10-129.15
May	133.50	132.50	132.75-132.80	132.50-132.60
Aug	135	134	134.15-134.25	133.65-133.75
Oct	137.50	135.75	136.30-136.50	135.65-135.75
Dec	140	138	138.70-138.75	137.80-137.90
Mar	143.75	142	142.15-142.40	141.75-141.90
May	146	143.75	143.76-144	143 -143.20
Lots: 2,410.				
COCOA				
Mar	2380	2348	2375 -2375½	2339½-2340
May	2350	2305	2344 -2344½	2295 -2296
Jul	2291	2253	2289½-2291	2233 -2238
Sep	2260	2153	2204 -2208	2155 -2159
Dec	2050	2013	2045 -2046	1990 -1995
Mar	1993	1960	1989½-1991	1939½-1940
May	1945	1900	1941½-1942½	1890 -1895
Lots: 5,089.				
COFFEE				
Mar	3180	3120	3182 -3185	3090 -3091
May	3220	3110	3210 -3212	3092 -3093
Jul	3210	3116	3205 -3207	3095 -3095
Sep	3205	3118	3191 -3200	3085 -3090
Nov	3205	3110	3195 -3205	3085 -3095
Jan	3175	3120	3180 -3190	3085 -3090
Mar	3150	3140	3170 -3200	3075 -3085
Lots: 6,987.				

Paris Commodities

Feb. 15, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	1,100	1,008	1,000-1,180	—120
May	1,215	1,210	1,213-1,215	+ 13
Jul			1,210-1,220	+ 5
Aug	1,215	1,210	1,206-1,215	— 4
Oct			1,230-1,240	+ 8
Nov			1,240-1,250	+ 5
Dec	1,265	1,260	1,260-1,270	+ 12
Jan			1,260-1,270	+ 2
Mar	1,280		1,275-1,285	+ 5
Lots: 96.				
COCOA				
Mar	2,050	1,980	2,036-2,039	+ 46
May	2,025	1,965	2,013-2,016	+ 34
Jul			2,005	+ 20
Sep	1,942	1,910	1,941-1,943	+ 69
Dec	1,710	1,705	1,706-1,708	+ 26
Mar			1,640-1,690	+ 20
Lots: 176.				

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅝-4¾	4½-4⅝	1⅛-1⅝	17 -18
1 M.	4⅝-4⅞	4¼-4½	1⅛-1⅜	15⅞-16⅛
3 M.	5⅛-5⅜	4⅝-4⅞	1⅜-1⅝	15⅝-15⅞
6 M.	5½-5⅝	4⅝-4⅞	1⅝-1⅞	14⅝-15
1 Y.	6⅛-6⅜	4⅞-5⅛	2 -2¼	14⅝-14⅞

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.40
Albert Heijn	76.60
Algembank	318
Amrobank	74.10
A'dam Rub	64
Fokker	29
Heineken	123
H.V.A.	50.80
Holl-Am-H	92
Hoogovens	37.20
K.L.M.	88
Nat Nederl	93
Pakhoed	71.50
Philips	26.60
Robeco	183.70
Rolinco	134
Royal Dutch	137.10
Unilever	124.10
Van Ommer	164.50
VerMach	77.50

Brussels

Arbed	3,180
Brux-Lamb	1,765
Cock Ougree	580
Electrobel	5,480
GB-Inno-BM	1,705
Hoboken	3,445
Pétrofina	4,630
Ph Gevaert	1,196
Soc Générale	2,100
Solvay	2,465
Un Minière	994

Frankfurt

AEG	84.30
BASF	156
Bayer	134.80
Commerzbk	188
Conti Gummi	66.80
Daimler	344
Deemag	146.70
DeutBank	274.90
DresdeBk	222.30
Hoechst	138.50
Hoesch	45.60
Karstd	339.70
Kaufhof	209.50
KHD	145
Lufthansa	98.20
Mannesmann	170.50
Metallgesell	208
Neckermann	45.10
RWE new	169
Schering	281
Siemens	255
Thyssen	115.50
Varta	266
Veba	122
Volkswagen	140.50

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.12
Anglo-Am	20.00
Barclay Bk	2.45
Beecham Gr	3.98
BICC	0.96
Boots	1.30
Bowater	1.74
Brit-Am Tob	2.40
Brit Oxyg	0.46½
Brit Pet	9.16
Burmah	0.70
CadburySc	0.36
Chartered	1.25
Courtaulds	0.99
DeBeer D	1.98
Decca Rec	2.36
Distillers	1.23
Dunlop	0.81
E Mus Ind	2.03
GEC	1.83
FreeStGed	9.25
GKN	3.01
Glaxo Gr	4.31
Gold Fields	1.39
Gt Un St	1.76
Guinness	1.36
Hawker-Sidd	4.96
Hudson Bay	12 ⅛
Imp Chem	3.32
Imps	0.67
Mark&Spen	0.97
Metal Box	2.60
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	0.64
Rand Mines	1.46
Rank Org	1.88
Royal Dutch	42.50
R.T.Z.	1.75
Shell	4.97
Thorn (A)	2.26
Tube Invest	3.52
Union Carb	1.75
Vickers	1.49
War L3½	27.75
West Deep	5.90
West Drief	15.00
West Hold	12.25
West Min	1.15
Woolworth	0.53
ZCI	0.20

Milan

Bastogi	792
ERBA	1,480
ErcMarelli	259
Fiat	1,879
Finsider	169.50
Generali	36,350
IFI	1,730
Italgas	659
Italsider	250.50
LaRinas	50
Montedis	286
Olivetti	1,115
Pirelli	1,086
Snia Visco	1,112

Paris

Air Liquide	322
Alimentaire	86
BSN	438
Carrefour	1,386
Cim Lafarge	188.40
Cie Bancaire	289
CFP	102.50
CGE	259
CCF	101.70
Ferodo	376
Imétal	84.50
L'Oréal	851
Mach Bull	26.60
Michelin	1,140
Moët-Henn	386.50
Moulinex	195.10
Paribas	149.50
PUK	78
Penarroya	45.80
Perrier	86
Peugeot	245.20
Rh Poulenc	71.80
Sacilor	28.25
St Gobain	112.10
Suez	204.50
Télémécan	569
Thomson	171
Usinor	29

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,380
BuerlIe	1,955
B Boveri	1,545
Ciba Geigy	1,330
Cr Suisse	2,700
Fischer	610
HofRochN	8,350
Nestlé	3,310
Sandoz	4,450
Sté B Suisse	397
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	3,385

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Feb. 15, 1977

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	8.76	8.83	8.75	8.79	8.80
May	8.97	9.05	8.94	8.97	8.99
Jul	8.95	9.03	8.95	8.96	8.95
Sep	8.93	9.01	8.95	b8.95	8.95
Oct	8.97	9.03	8.94	8.94	8.96
Mar	9.15	9.24	9.13	9.13	9.15
May	9.19	9.25	9.70	9.18	9.18
Jul	9.25	9.30	9.20	9.22	9.20

Sales: 3,177
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	7.30	7.40	7.20	7.40	7.32
Apr	8.10	8.24	8.03	8.16	8.15
May	9.81	9.81	9.81	9.81	10.03
ROUND WHITE POTATOES					
May	9.40	9.58	9.34	9.54	9.58
Nov	5.80	5.85	5.74	5.80	5.80
Mar	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.92	6.92
Sales: 2,258					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Mar	170.00	174.00	170.00	174.00s	174.00
May	167.0	171.00	167.00	171.00s	170.00
Jul	163.00	166.50	162.50	166.50s	164.00
Sep	158.00	161.50	157.50	160.95s	000.00
Dec	45.00	148.30	144.30	147.95s	000.00
Mar	138.75	142.75	138.75	142.20s	139.25
May	134.00	138.00	134.00	137.55s	129.00
Jul	131.50	132.75	131.50	133.00s	129.00
Sales: 2,221					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Mar	64.20	64.60	64.20	64.40s	64.10
May	65.20	65.60	65.20	65.40s	65.20
Jul	66.30	66.60	66.20	66.40s	66.20
Sep	67.20	67.60	67.20	67.30s	67.10
Dec	68.30	68.60	68.20	68.40s	68.20
Jan	68.70	69.00	68.70	68.80s	68.60
May	69.80	69.80	69.80	69.60s	69.40
Sales: estimated 5,210. s-settling					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	77.52	77.75	76.55	76.70	77.68
May	77.05	77.45	76.28	76.50	77.36
Jul	77.80	7.45	76.40	76.50	77.48
Oct	73.30	74.00	72.80	73.20	73.47
Dec	69.20	69.85	69.00	69.25	69.45
Mar	69.55	70.05	69.55	69.80	69.70
May	69.90	70.45	70.40	b69.40	69.90
Sales: 4,800. a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Mar	73.50	74.70	72.90	73.55	74.00
May	74.95	74.70	73.80	74.50	75.80
Jul	75.90	76.65	74.90	75.50	75.85
Sep	76.40	77.25	75.50	76.40	b76.40
Nov	76.00	76.48	74.85	74.00	b76.70
Jan	72.30	73.00	74.95	72.10	72.40
Mar	72.50	72.70	71.60	72.10	72.00
May	72.15	72.50	72.10	b72.50	72.50
Sales: 1,200 a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal					
N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Feb	448.80	449.20	448.10	448.00s	449.20
Mar	449.20	449.90	448.10	448.20s	449.70
Apr	451.00	451.60	450.40	450.50s	452.00
May	453.80	454.40	452.60	452.80s	454.40
Jul	458.70	458.90	457.20	457.40s	459.10
Sep	463.70	463.70	462.00	462.00s	463.80
Dec	471.00	471.10	470.00	469.20s	471.10
Jan	471.80	473.30	471.80	471.60s	473.50
Mar	478.00	478.20	476.50	476.40s	478.30
May	482.90	483.00	482.00	481.20s	483.20
Sales estimated: 7,500. s-settling					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Feb	135.80	135.80	135.80	135.50s	135.80
Apr	136.70	137.00	135.00	136.30s	136.60
Jun	137.90	138.00	137.10	137.30s	137.60
Aug	138.80	139.10	138.80	138.50s	138.80
Oct	140.40	140.40	139.60	139.80s	140.10
Dec	141.40	141.90	140.90	141.10s	141.40
Feb	142.20	142.20	142.20	142.40s	142.70
Apr	143.80	143.80	143.80	143.70s	144.00
Jun	145.60	145.60	145.50	145.00s	145.30

Sales: estimated 1,217. s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Feb. 15, 1977

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	2.75¾	2.80½	2.75¾	2.80½	2.76½
May	2.84	2.88¾	2.83¾	2.88¼	2.84¼
Jul	2.91¼	2.95	2.90¾	2.94½	2.91½
Sep	2.99	3.02¼	2.98¼	3.01¾	2.98½
Dec	3.09	3.12	3.08	3.11¼	3.08¾
Mar	3.18	3.21	3.17½	3.20	3.17½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	2.54	2.55¼	2.53½	2.54¼	2.54
May	2.60	2.61¼	2.59½	2.60¼	2.60½
Jul	2.65½	2.66¼	2.64½	2.66¼	2.65¼
Sep	2.68	2.69½	2.66½	2.68¾	2.68
Dec	2.70½	2.73¼	2.69¾	2.72¾	2.71
Mar	2.76¼	2.78¾	2.75½	2.77¾	2.76¾
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Mar	7.29	7.32½	7.26¼	7.27	7.29¾
May	7.33	7.38	7.32	7.33	7.35
Jul	7.34½	7.39½	7.33¼	7.34½	7.37
Aug	7.30¾	7.35¼	7.29	7.31½	7.32½
Sep	7.04	7.09½	7.02	7.05¾	7.05½
Nov	6.88	6.94½	6.87	6.90	6.90
Jan	6.93½	6.99	6.92¾	6.95¼	6.96
Mar	6.98	7.03½	6.97¼	7.00½	7.01
May	7.02	7.07½	7.02	7.04½	7.03½
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Mar	22.75	23.00	22.62	22.71	23.74
May	22.95	23.28	22.90	23.03	23.05
Jul	23.28	23.50	23.12	23.25	23.30
Aug	23.30	23.55	23.25	23.30	23.30
Sep	23.40	23.60	23.25	23.30	23.35
Oct	23.30	23.60	23.30	23.35	23.40
Dec	23.2.	23.55	23.20	23.35	23.35
Jan	23.50	23.55	23.40	23.40	23.35
Mar	23.60	23.65	23.50	23.50	23.50
May	—	—	—	23.40	23.50
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Mar	208.00	208.70	207.30	207.50	209.00
May	211.00	211.70	210.20	210.40	211.70
Jul	211.00	212.50	210.30	211.20	212.20
Aug	211.00	212.30	210.50	211.50	212.50
Sep	204.00	205.50	203.40	204.20	205.00
Oct	193.50	195.50	193.50	194.50	195.00
Dec	192.50	194.50	192.00	193.00	193.00
Jan	194.00	194.50	194.00	194.00	193.50
Mar	194.00	194.50	194.00	195.80	194.50
May	196.00	196.00	195.00	195.00	194.50
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Feb	447.50	448.70	447.20	447.50	447.50
Mar	—	—	—	449.00	451.00
Apr	451.00	452.00	449.50	450.30	451.00
Jun	456.00	456.50	454.00	454.30	455.70
Aug	460.50	461.00	458.50	459.00	460.40
Oct	465.20	465.30	463.80	463.80	465.50
Dec	470.00	470.50	469.00	469.00	470.00
Feb	475.10	475.50	474.00	474.00	475.00
Apr	480.50	480.50	479.00	479.00	480.00
Jun	485.00	486.00	484.00	484.00	485.00
Aug	489.60	490.30	489.10	489.10	490.10
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Feb	38.40	38.62	38.30	b38.57	38.37
Apr	39.25	39.40	38.80	39.10	39.30
Jun	41.30	41.42	41.10	41.35	41.20
Aug	42.10	42.20	42.02	42.20	41.90
Oct	42.50	42.72	42.50	42.67	42.40
Dec	43.50	43.72	43.50	43.67	43.35
Feb	44.02	44.42	44.02	44.40	44.00
Apr	44.90	45.08	44.90	45.00	44.90

Sales: Feb 984; April 4230; June 1920; Aug 684; Oct 129; Dec 37; Feb 96; April 40.
Open interest: Feb 3811; April 17991; June 11562; Aug 5915; Oct 1371; Dec 772; Feb 539; April 53.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Feb	41.70	41.70	40.92	40.97	40.90
Apr	36.97	37.15	36.40	36.40	36.60
Jun	38.80	38.97	38.32	b38.42	38.40
Jul	39.70	39.70	39.12	39.25	39.30
Aug	38.55	38.60	38.02	38.07	38.72
Oct	36.15	36.35	35.85	35.85	35.80
Dec	37.15	37.45	37.05	37.10	37.00
Feb	38.25	38.25	38.25	38.25	38.10
Apr	36.75	36.75	36.60	a36.60	b36.75

Sales: Feb 755; April 2538; June 875; July 170; Aug 109; Oct 18; Dec 14; Feb 1; April 1.
Open interest: Feb 1977; April 5850; June 3104; July 1700; Aug 1267; Oct 497; Dec 210; Feb 89; April 1.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Feb	60.10	60.80	59.25	a59.25	a61.25
Mar	58.80	59.60	57.75	58.35	a58.50
Apr	50.70	51.25	50.10	50.10	50.20
May	47.55	48.30	47.38	47.50	47.65
Jun	—	—	—	n48.30	b48.30

Sales: Feb 129; March 910; April 100; May 69; June 0.
Open interest: Feb 197; March 1119; April 504; May 309; June 84.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	56.30	56.50	55.65	55.90	55.90
Mar	56.40	56.70	55.75	56.05	56.00
May	57.35	57.70	56.70	57.05	57.00
Jul	57.75	58.02	57.10	57.25	57.50
Aug	56.20	56.40	55.55	55.55	b55.70
Feb	60.25	60.30	60.00	a60.00	a60.25
Mar	—	—	—	n59.65	n59.65

Sales: Feb 188; March 2472; May 1293; July 180; Aug 54; Feb 1; March 0.
Open interest: Feb 825; March 3180; May 3277; July 1621; Aug 897; Feb 146; March 96.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 39

Airbn Frt	FlaEasCst	Pac TelTel
Amcord Inc	Frigitronc	Palm Beach
AmWat Wks	GenInstr pf	PaPL 11pf
Beng 1.25pf	Inmont Cp	PhEl 9.50pf
Bausch Lb	Johnsn Cont	Porter pf
Borg Warn	JohnsCon pf	Ranco Inc
Champ Spk	Kawec Berl	Safegrd Ind
Clark Oil	Kroger Co	Seatrain Ln
ColuSoOh pf	LibrtyLn pf	Signt 2.20pf
ContData pf	LongIL pfK	Sperry Hut
DetE 7.45pf	LongILt pfN	TRW 4.40pf
DetE 7.36pf	McGrHill pf	Technicolr
FstMiss Cp	NIM 5.25pf	VaEP 9.75pf

NEW LOWS— 7

Amax Inc	Lilly Eli	Sabine
Comwlth Oil	Lykes Corp	UnivFds
HondaMot		

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 7)

Revenue, Profits, in Millions of Dollars

Kerr-McGee

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	514.00	481.
Profits	35.20	32.
Per share	1.36	1.
Year		
Revenue	1,955.10	1,798.
Profits	134.10	131.
Per share	5.19	5.

New York Times

Fourth Quarter	1976	197
Revenue	81.40	70
Profits	6.10	1.
Per share	0.54	
Year		
Revenue	290.10	26
Profits	19.40	12.
Per share	1.71	

Oscar Mayer

First Quarter	1977	19
Revenue	374.00	28
Profits	7.80	
Per share	0.81	

Schering Plough

Fourth Quarter	1976	19
Revenue	212.90	19
Profits	35.10	3
Per share	0.66	
Year		
Revenue	871.50	7
Profits	157.10	13
Per share	2.91	

Tesoro Petroleum

First Quarter	1977	19
Revenue	279.10	2
Profits	—1.20*	
Per Share	—	

*Denotes loss.

Time

Fourth Quarter	1976	19
Revenue	289.00	
Profits	23.80	
Per share	1.17	
Year		
Revenue	1,040.00	
Profist	67.10	
Per share	3.32	

W. German Strike-Da

WIESBADEN, West Ger Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Days lo strikes in West German year rose to 533,700, about times as much as the comp 1975 figure, due largely to nationwide printers' strike spring, the Federal Statistic fice reported. In 1975, some days were lost to strikes.

U.K. Retailing Is Do

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reute The index of Britain's sales fell to a provisional January (base 1971 adjusted) from a downw vised 108.3 in December 110.2 in January, 1976, dustry Department reported.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	89.20	89.20	90.10	87.00
Brussels	104.00	104.03	107.82	104.00
Frankfurt	136.77	136.49	141.59	136.11
London 30	376.50	368.30	408.10	358.60
London 500	178.96	172.27	186.23	184.45
Milan	67.94	67.32	74.05	67.31
Paris	94.70	95.50	102.90	94.70
Sydney	420.48	422.36	447.81	420.48
Tokyo (n)	378.29	375.44	384.24	375.24
Tokyo (o)	4987.80	4979.03	5066.70	4928.09
Zurich	303.50	302.80	311.10	302.80

(n) new. (o) old.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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(A Japanese Corporation)

Representing

5,000,000 Shares of Common Stock

(par value 50 Yen per share)

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The First Boston Corporation
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated
Robert Fleming Incorporated
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Lazard Frères & Co.
Lehman Brothers Incorporated
Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Reynolds Securities Inc.
Salomon Brothers
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Wertheim & Co., Inc.
White, Weld & Co. Incorporated
Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated
Bear, Stearns & Co.
L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.
Daiwa Securities America Inc.
The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.
Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Alex. Brown & Sons
Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated
Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.
ABD Securities Corporation
A. E. Ames & Co. Incorporated
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated
Basle Securities Corporation
Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Incorporated
William Blair & Company
Dain, Kalman & Quail Incorporated
Dominion Securities Harris & Partners Inc.
Eppler, Guerin & Turner, Inc.
EuroPartners Securities Corporation
Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan, Inc.
Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.
McDonald & Company
McLeod, Young, Weir, Incorporated
Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.
New Court Securities Corporation
New Japan Securities International Inc.
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated
Prescott, Ball & Turben
R. W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated
The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.
Rotan Mosle Inc.
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation
Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.
Ultrafin International Corporation
Wood Gundy Incorporated

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 15

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	4	A E Pls	4	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
	4⅛	AAVCos .32	5	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
	6⅝	APS Inc .25	7	86	8⅝	8	8⅛—	⅛
	8⅛	ASPRO .56	6	4	11¾	11½	11¾	
	⅝	ATI Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	8	AVCCp .40	3	90	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
	4⅛	AVXCp .25e	8	8	11¾	11½	11⅝+	¼
	1⅛	AcmePr	5	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	
	4⅞	Action .28	6	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
	1⅛	ActonCp	14	41	4⅝	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
	2	AdamRs	7	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	23	16	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	½
	1	AegisCp	9	58	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	6	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
	1½	Aeronca	6	2	1⅞		1⅞	
	1½	AffilCap .10e	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	6⅜	AffilPub .56	7	2	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
	3⅝	AfterSix .20	6	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
	6¼	AlanWdS		9	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
	4⅝	AlaskAir	2	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
	1½	AlbaWa .05e	71	10	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	Alcolac .32a	7	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
	4⅝	AllegAir	8	45	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
	1⅛	AllegA wi		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	20⅝	AllegApC 3		2	28	28	28	
	5	AllianT .36e	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	⅞	AlldArt		294	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
	10⅝	AlldThr .88	6	13	14	13⅞	14	
	1	Alphaind	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	3⅞	Altamil .10e	5	7	6½	6½	6½	
	10-16	AltecCp		24	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
	3-16	AltecCp wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
	4	AltecCrp pf		6	6	6	6 +	⅛
	8⅛	AlterFds .50	12	11	14	13⅞	14 +	⅜
	4⅛	AMAX wt		82	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
	1⅝	AmAgro		5	2½	2½	2½	
	6	AmBltrt .50	6	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
	15⅝	AmBrd wt		17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
	6⅛	AmBusP .28	9	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	5	AContrl .44a	8	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	
	1	AmFletch		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	¼
	5½	AGarPd .34		13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	3⅝	AlntPict	4	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	2	Alsrael .11r	7	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	7½	AMaizeA .40	4	8	9	8⅞	9	
	3⅝	AMplinns	15	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
	28⅛	AmPetf 2.20	8	9	35⅞	35⅛	35½—	½
	4⅝	APrecs .28a	6	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
	3⅝	ASafEq	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	7⅝	AmSciE .04e	20	34	11⅝	11⅜	11½—	⅛
	2⅝	AmTec .15e	6	6	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
	2	AndreR	11	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2	AngloC .13e	7	43	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	3½	Anken .20	8	59	8¼	8	8¼+	½
	4⅝	Anthony .191	4	24	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	
	1½	AppldDta	9	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	1½	ApldDev	20	101	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
	14	AquitCa .30	11	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	3⅞	ArizCL .10e	11	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	4⅝	ArzCol pf.48		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
	5⅝	ArminCp .12	3	19	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
	4	Arundel		19	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
	7⅝	Asamera .25	11	174	11¼	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
	2⅝	Astrex .10e	8	18	5⅝	5	5	
	⅝	Alco Ind		13	1	1	1 —	⅛
	3	AtlasCM .08e	8	38	4	3⅞	4	
	6½	AtlasCp wt		13	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
	11⅝	Augat .33	12	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	11⅝	AustralO	27	23	16⅝	16⅛	16½+	⅛
	5⅝	AutoTrn .70f		58	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
	2⅛	AutmB'd	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	2⅝	AutmRad	3	13	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
	36⅝	AutoSw .83	13	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
	2	AVEMC .20	7	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
	17½	Avondal 1.20	10	17	29¼	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛

B

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	9-16	BRT .30e		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	6	BadgrMt .50	7	7	9	9	9 —	⅛
	9⅝	BaldorEl .24	7	15	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
	5	Baldws .32a		13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
	12⅝	BanFd 1.15e		14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
	6⅛	Banister .40a	6	51	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
	3⅝	Banner .08	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	1½	Barclay .04	40	6	2	2	2	
	1⅝	BarnesE		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	
	6⅜	Barnwl .16e	31	9	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
	4⅛	BarryR .09e	6	8	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	5⅝	BarryWr .44	8	7	11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛
	2½	BarthSp .20	9	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1⅛	BaruchF		13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	1	Barwick		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	2	Belilnd .80a	6	168	6⅝	5⅞	6 +	⅛
	1⅛	BelsctR .09t	6	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	⅛	BenStMg wt		16	5-16	¼	5-16+	1-16
	2⅝	Benrus	5	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2⅝	Berg Ent .33	5	3	3	3	3 +	⅛
	4⅝	BergenB	19	9	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
	12	BrgB pf 1.15		8	14½	14½	14½	
	4	Berlea .14	9	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
	2	BervenC .06	81	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2⅝	BethCp .10e		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
	1⅝	BeverlyE		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
	2⅛	BigDad	6	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	4⅛	BigVSup .26	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	6⅝	Blount .30	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	4⅝	BoltBer .20	17	1	7	7	7	
	15	BowVall .10	129	8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
	5	Bowne .30b	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
	6⅛	BradfdN .20	10	95	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
	9⅝	BrascanA 1	3	31	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
	2⅛	BreezeCp		16	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
	7⅝	BrewerC		9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	2⅛	BroDart .20e	6	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
	2	BrodySe	17	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	8¼	BrooksP .40	6	9	12½	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
	2⅜	BrownCo wt		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
	10⅝	BrnFB .60	10	37	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛—	
	2	Buehler	9	75	5½	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
	6⅝	Buellnd .40b	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
	11⅝	Buring .32e	5	13	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
	9⅝	Burnsin .30	8	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	8⅝	Butlerin .50	5	4	11	10⅝	11 +	¼

C

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	8⅝	CKPet .20e	25	158	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝—	⅝
	1	CDI Cp		8	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
	4⅝	Cabicom		17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	11⅝	Caldor	9	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
	2⅝	Calcomp		263	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	2⅛	CalLite	5	2	4	4	4	
	11⅝	CalPrtC 1	10	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
	5	Camco		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	11-16	CaChbA		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	2⅝	CdnExp .05a	11	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
	11-16	CdnHomO	19	29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	14	CdnPA 1.50	7	442	20	19⅝	19¾+	1⅛
	5⅝	CdnMerr	13	18	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
	⅝	Capehart		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	4⅝	Caressa .30	4	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	44	Carnat 1.48a	13	101	70	68⅛	70 +	1½
	11⅝	CaroPlpl 1b	8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	53	CaroPLpf 5		z60	61¼	61⅛	61¼+	⅛
	3⅛	CarrolDv		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	14⅛	CastleAM 1	7	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
	14	CasFd 1.20a		6	18	18	18	
	1⅝	Castleln	8	30	2	1⅞	2	
	3⅝	Cavitrn .12e	13	33	14	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
	2	CelluCR	8	14	2	1⅞	2	
	44	CenPLpf 4		z50	49	49	49	
	3⅝	CentSec .50e		4	6	6	6	
	4	Ce.vill .70e	24	79	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
	18	CerM pf 2.25		8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Certified Cp		6	1⅛	1⅝	1¾+	¼
	1⅝	Certron	56	47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅝	CetecCp	11	2	2	2	2	
	3⅝	ChadMill .40a	7	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	ChampHo		198	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	3⅛	CharlMd	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	15⅛	ChRiv 1.60a	9	1	25½	25½	25½+	⅛
	8⅝	ChiefDev	14	29	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
	10⅛	ChildWrld	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
	1⅛	Christina .10e	6	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
	1⅛	Cinerem		2	2	2	2 +	⅛
	5⅝	CircleK .60	9	47	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	Clarmnt		17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
	6⅝	Clarkson .20	8	7	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
	7⅝	Clausing .1	8	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	4⅝	Clopay .09e	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	9⅝	Coachm .25	5	109	16⅝	15½	16⅛+	½
	1⅝	CohenHat	7	8	2	1⅞	2	
	1⅛	Cohuinc .121	23	22	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
	9⅝	Coleman .68	9	83	16⅝	16	16¼+	⅛
	6⅛	ColwelC .32	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	6⅛	ComAll .30a	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
	7⅛	ComMtl .60b	17	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝—	⅛
	3⅛	Comdrint	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	16⅛	CoPsyc .20a	8	65	11½	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
	16⅛	ComPS 1.62	7	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	2½	Compac	5	44	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
	4	Compoin	27	3	7	7	7 +	⅛
	1⅛	CompuD	8	47	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
	1-16	Compinst		5	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
	⅝	Compinv	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	6⅛	Conchm .50	5	8	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	ConcrdF	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	5⅝	Condec	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	3⅝	ConnlyC	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	2⅝	Conrpy .12e	7	5	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
	6⅛	ConsOG	12	19	11	11	11 +	⅛
	3½	Consyne	12	4	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
	⅝	ContMtl	16	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	⅝	ContTel wt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	14½	Cookind .40	15	24	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	11⅛	CookPV .40a	7	10	15	15	15 +	⅛
	2½	CoopJar .10e	7	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
	2⅛	Cordon	15	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
	3⅛	CoreLb .20e	11	37	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
	6½	Corenco .80	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
	6⅝	Cornelius .48	10	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	19⅝	CorrBlk 1.40	10	12	27	27	27 —	⅛
	⅝	CotiCp	88	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	⅛	Cousins wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
	3	CoxCC	19	79	19½	19	19½+	⅛
	1⅛	CrestFo		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
	2	Crompt .75e	6	x2	17½	17½	17½—	
	10	CrossAT 1.28	12	28	36⅛	36	36 +	⅛
	6⅛	CrowlM .50a	35	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
	6½	CwnCPt .60r	4	12	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	CrownCr	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	4	Crownin .20	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
	5⅛	CrutcR .36	28	67	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	7⅛	CrystlO .40e		12	13½	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
	6⅛	CubicCp .28	7	33	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
	7⅝	CurticeB .80	6	19	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛

D

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	1⅛	DCL Inc	11	64	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	2⅝	DWG .50t	5	50	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
	2⅝	DamonC	4	20	3	3	3 —	⅛
	5⅝	Damson	25	60	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
	12⅝	Daniel .18b	9	8	25⅝	25½	25⅝—	⅛
	4⅝	Datapd	9	108	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
	5½	DayMin .20e	17	15	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
	9⅝	DelLabs .36	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
	3⅝	DelMPr .60	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	7	DenTalE	11	24	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
		DesgnJw		28	2	2	2	
	3⅝	DevCpA	10	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	1⅛	DillardSt .40	6	7	15	15	15 —	⅛
	1-16	Diodes		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅛	DisFab .10	15	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	11½	Diversey .56	9	22	17½	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
	6⅝	Dixilyn .48e	6	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		DomeP1	8	42	38	38	38	
	8⅝	Downy .20e	5	19	12½	12⅜	12½—	⅛
	6⅝	DrivHarr		2	9½	9½	9½	
	9⅝	DrgFair .48b	4	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
	1	Dunlop .04e	5	15	1⅛	1½	1½+	1-16
	2½	DuplxPd .80	6	1	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
	5⅝	DurTst .36b	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	2⅝	Dynlctn .66e	11	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	DynAm	6	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
	6½	DynelEl	26	29	8⅛	7⅝	8 —	⅛

E

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅛	⅞	EagleC		18	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	EarthRes 1	7	92	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	⅜
48½	30⅝	EasonO .20b	15	5	44	44	44	
25	17	EstrnC 1.60	8	2	25½	25¼	25½+	½
7⅛	3⅛	EarorE .24	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅝	6	Ecodyn .10e	11	89	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	EDO .18e	7	2	11	11	11	
7⅛	3⅛	EganM .40	7	2	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ElcorCp .12	8	25	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
7	4⅛	ElHose .10r		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	ElAudD .211	13	54	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
16⅛	9½	Electrog 1	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Resch		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
20½	12⅝	ElecAm 1.20	8	3	19	19	19	
7⅝	4½	EnvyRs	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	6½	ErnstEC .64	6	47	11⅝	11⅛	11½+	⅜
7	4⅝	EspeyMf	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	4	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .32	6	26	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
3⅝	1½	EtzLav	5	10	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
16¼	7½	EvanAr .20r	11	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
7⅝	3⅝	Executn .27t	15	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅜

F

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5½	2	FDI Inc .01e	92	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4	Fabind .25e	4	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	Fablen .40	26	48	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
3	⅝	FairTex		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	FairfNob		38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
41⅝	20⅝	Falcons 1	10	280	38⅛	35⅝	37½—	⅛
8⅝	4½	FamDolr .16	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	FashFab		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
19	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	13	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
14⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	14	9	15	14⅝	15 +	⅜
6⅛	4	FedRes		28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅛	8	Felmnt .12a	22	36	29½	28	28⅞+	⅛
10⅝	5	Fersway .36	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	Fidelco		30	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	FilmCpA		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	8	190	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	
11	5½	FinGen .36b	7	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5½	FtConn .25e	11	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	FstSLSh	14	8	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	FischrP .48t	6	15	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Flagg		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Flagstaff	6	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14⅛	9	FlightSf .09e	10	26	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
1⅛	9-16	Flock		1	13-16	13-16	13-16—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	FlaRck	13	8	3½	3½	3½	
5	1⅝	FlowGen	6	28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
20	9⅝	Flowers .60	7	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	FlukeJ	10	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
24⅝	13⅝	FlyDiaO	8	120	23	22⅝	22⅝—	¼
6⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .40	5	3	6	6	6	
11⅝	7⅝	Foodwys	5	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
93	72⅝	FordCan 5a	5	z140	87	86⅝	86⅝+	⅜
9⅝	4	ForestCl .05e	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	ForestLab	7	15	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	¼
12⅝	7⅝	FoxStaP .50	11	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4	1⅝	FranklnRt		1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .36	6	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
23⅛	15⅝	Fresnillo .40	90	3	18⅝	18	18 —	¼
6	3½	Friedm .24b	6	13	5⅛	5	5	
10½	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	6	29	9	9	9 +	¼
11⅝	7	Frischs .38b	7	11	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	FrontAir	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛

G

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	2	GRICp	16	3	3	3	3	
1½	1	GSCEn .42c	13	7	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Gabriel .40	5	24	13⅝	13	13⅛+	¼
7½	4	Galaxy	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	7	Garan .60	5	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Garcia		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅝	8⅝	GatesLrjet	4	1	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
2⅛	½	Gaynor		25	1	15-16	1	
10⅛	3⅝	GenExp	13	129	8½	8	8½+	½
4⅛	1⅛	GnHous	4	12	2⅝	2⅛	2½	
2⅛	⅝	GnRecre		30	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	1⅛	Geon Ind		98	2⅛	1⅞	2 +	¼
7⅛	2½	Gerber	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅛	13⅝	GiantFd 1a	5	7	17	17	17 +	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	GiantYe .86		56	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10⅝	2½	Gladding		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Glasrock		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
38	26½	Glatfltr 1.80	6	8	35	34⅝	35 +	⅜
6½	3⅝	GlenGer .16	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16⅛	6⅝	GlenDis .441	7	17	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
18⅛	10⅝	Globeln .60a	5	87	17⅛	15⅝	17 —	⅛
13	9½	Glosser .32	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
14½	8⅝	GloucstE	4	5	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛+	⅛
7	2⅛	Glover .10e		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	10	5	4	4	4 —	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	GoldnW .36e	7	27	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
1⅝	½	Goldfield		19	13-16	⅝	13-16	
4⅝	1⅝	GoodLS .07r		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	2⅛	Goodrich wt		132	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
23⅛	15	GormR .90a	8	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GouldIT .24e	238	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	GrndCtl .30	6	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	GtAmInd	4	1	6	6	6	
6⅛	2⅝	GtBasinP	59	128	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
37⅛	25⅝	GtLrCh .28	15	69	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Greenman	4	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	GreerHy 12	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13⅝	10	GrossTlc 1	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
10½	6½	GruwC .32b	7	30	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GuardC .40b	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Gulford .20	4	4	5	5	5	
34⅝	20⅝	GltOilCan 1	7	12	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	¼
10⅝	4⅛	GlfRepFn	4	1	10½	10½	10½	
7⅛	3⅛	GuTstrm		6	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛

H

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅝	9-16	Halco Prod	5	10	1	1	1 —	⅛
14	6⅛	HalsMot .58	5	25	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	HampD .15e	16	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	Hampin	2	8	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13⅝	10⅛	Hanfrd .60	5	8	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
21⅝	16	Harland .60	10	14	19⅝	19¼	19½	
7⅝	3½	HartfdZd		37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10	HartzM .22e	12	52	12⅝	12⅝	12¼+	⅛
1¼	⅝	HarveyGp	8	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Hasting .40a	6	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3	HawalA .10r	4	15	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
12	5	HealthCh	10	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Helnick .10e	9	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	HermMtg		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		HlShear wt		11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Highland		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅝	5½	Hlptrnic .20	11	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	HofmnInd	24	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7	2½	HoJlyCp	11	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34⅝	23½	HomeOA .75	8	3	28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
26¼	16⅝	Hormel 1.12	9	13	27	26⅝	27 +	⅜
8⅝	4⅝	HornHar		2	6	6	6	
8⅝	5⅝	HospM .60e	27	4	8	8	8	
14⅝	11⅝	Hotelln 1.37e	13	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	HoggsRon 30	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4	HouseVl .32	11	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	HosMInn	23	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
60⅝	32⅝	HouOilM .80	33	x1299	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Howell .15e	3	4	4	4	4	
5⅝	3⅝	HuckMfg .20	13	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
41⅝	31	HudBO .52	5	6	35½	35⅛	35⅝	
13⅝	6	Huffman .50	5	9	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
4	2	HuntHll .15e	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23⅝	16½	HuskyO .80	8	462	23	22½	23 +	⅜
5⅝	3	Hyce Inc	21	31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

I

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2½	ICHCp .32t	6	2	4	4	4	
4⅝	2½	ISCFinl .30	26	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
1	⅝	ITI Cp wt		3	⅞	13-16	13-16—	1-16
6	4 3-16	ImpCh .30e	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1 13-16	⅞	ImpGrp .07e	8	11	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16+	1-16
4½	1⅛	Imperlnd		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅝	18⅝	ImpOilA .85	11	70	23	22⅝	23	
20⅝	8½	Incotrm	13	22	14½	13⅝	14	
2⅝	1	InflightSv		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1½	Inolex		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	3½	Instron .20		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ —	⅛
2½	11-16	InstrSys		52	1⅛	1	2⅛+	⅛
24	7⅝	InsSy pf .25e		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	IntegRes	5	13	2	1⅞	2	
7⅛	2⅝	Intrmed	10	119	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14½	5⅝	IntlAlum .50	7	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	IntBnknt	11	292	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	IntFdSvc		10	1½	1½	1½	
3½	1½	In'Funrl .05e	7	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
15	8	IntGenIn .70	5	14	15	14⅞	15 +	¼
7½	1⅝	IntProtn	11	12	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
9½	4⅝	IntSeaw .25e	4	17	9⅝	9	9⅛+	⅛
35	15⅝	IntSyCon .25	5	16	20⅝	20½	20⅝—	½
1½	½	Interphot		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Interpool	7	5	16⅝	16½	16½+	¼
18⅝	5	Interway	20	44	18⅝	18	18⅝	
19½	9⅛	InvDvA .20e	5	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
7	2⅝	InvRtTr		5	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
18⅝	13	Ionics Inc	14	67	18	16⅝	18 +	1½
16	13⅝	IroqBrnd pf		1	15	15	15	
6⅝	3⅝	IrvinInd .161	4	6	6	6	6	
8	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

J - K

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	6⅛	Jaclyn .40a	5	3	7	7	7	
18⅝	7⅛	Jacobs .45e	6	x31	17½	17	17½+	⅜
10⅛	4½	Jamswy .05r	5	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
12½	8⅝	Jeannet .40	6	7	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
5⅝	2	Jetronic	4	22	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
20⅝	7⅝	JohnPd .36	8	10	8⅝	8½	8½	
4⅛	2⅛	JuniperP	14	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	2⅝	Jupiter	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅛	3⅝	KTelin .45e	5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16⅛	8	Kais Ind .26	8	64	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅝	4⅛	KaneMill wt		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
⅞	4½	KapokT .10r	8	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	KayCp .07e	24	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
9⅛	4⅝	Kenwin .34e	6	3	8½	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
38⅝	12⅝	Kewanee .72	9	74	37	36½	36⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Keystind .30	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
2	1⅛	KlrArk	7	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11	6⅝	KngRd .20e	8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
37⅝	8⅝	KirbyEx	13	20	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
⅝	1⅝	Klt Mfg	15	29	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Klelnerts	6	1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
12	3½	KnickToy n	10	77	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜
		Kollmr n	12	23	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
9	6⅝	KuhnSt .10	4	2	6½	6½	6½	

L

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2½	LSBInd .10r	5	37	3	3	3	
2⅝	⅝	LTVCorp wt		28	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	LaBarge .06	13	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	LaMaur .20	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	LaQuinta	7	16	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	LafyRad .26	7	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	LeaRon .40a	7	22	10	10	10	
11⅝	7⅝	LeathCo .50	7	2	10	9⅝	9⅝	
28⅛	15	LeeEntr .60	13	42	26¼	25	26 +	1¼
5⅛	3	LeePhar	133	21	4	4	4 +	⅛
6½	3	LehighPr	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4	1¼	LeisureT		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9	6½	Levittln .24	5	4	7⅝	7	7⅛+	¼
7⅝	5½	LewisBF .24	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	4⅝	LiblyFab	3	27	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	Lightolr .16	7	21	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LincinAm	14		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11½	4	LloydsEl	7	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
3	1⅝	LodgeS .12e	6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
11⅛	4⅝	LoewThe wt		140	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Logicon	6	55	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Logistic .06e	6	16	3	3	3 —	⅛
23⅝	9	LaGenSv .80	7	25	23⅛	22½	23⅛+	⅜
7⅝	1	LynchCp	12	12	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛

M

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅝	1⅝	MDC Corp		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	MPO	5	11	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	⅜
8⅛	7	MWA .40b	12	5	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
1⅛	½	Macrod	4	39	15-16	⅞	⅞	
16⅝	13⅝	MePbS 1.40	7	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
5½	3⅝	ManhLle .28	9	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5½	3⅝	MansfT .02r	9	26	5⅝	5¼	5⅛+	¼
2	13-16	Marind		45	1	15-16	1	
29⅛	18	MarkCtl .28	7	10	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Marlene	3	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
32⅛	18⅝	MartPr .40e	6	18	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅜
10½	6⅝	Masind .40a	5	13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
39⅝	23⅝	Masnelin .30	6	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
4	1⅝	Masters	5	31	4	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	MaterRe .28	11	14	11½	10⅞	11¼+	⅜
1⅝	⅛	McCrory wt		3	7-16	7-16	7-16—	1-16
5⅝	2½	McCulO	25	66	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
22⅝	6⅝	Mcintsh .70	7	12	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅜
4⅝	1⅝	McKeon		2	4	4	4	
14⅛	10½	MeansF 1.08	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
9½	5⅛	Medalst .44	6	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	MedcoJw	18	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Medenco .20	6	35	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅜
8½	2½	Medfield		4	6	6	6	
20½	14⅛	MediaGn .40	8	37	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17	7⅝	Megolnt .20	5	27	14⅛	13⅝	14 —	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	MEMCo 1	6	16	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
12⅛	8⅝	Metex .30	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19½	17⅝	Metpih	17	29	18⅝	18	18 —	⅛
2½	⅝	Metrocar		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	⅝	MetroGrt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	MichGen	3	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14½	9⅝	MichSug 1	7	4	11	11	11 —	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Miclbry .16	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8	3⅝	MidIdCo .10	9	5	5	5	5 —	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	MidlG's .28	5	4	11½	11⅝	11½—	⅛
23⅝	13⅝	MillerWo .40	9	49	21⅝	21	21 —	⅛
23⅝	12⅝	MilRoy .25	8	8	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
2½	⅝	MissnIT		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
37⅝	17⅝	MoPicR 1.30	7	5	38	38	38 +	⅛
49½	24⅝	MitchlE	11	118	43⅝	43	43⅝+	⅜
10	3½	MiteCp .20	8	374	10	10	10	
30½	6½	Molycrp wt		58	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛+	1⅛
6	4⅝	MonMgt .40	5	183	5½	5⅝	5½	
51	44	MonP pf4.40		210	50½	50⅝	50½+	⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Moog .60	8	31	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝+	1
6⅝	3⅝	MtgGth .48e		18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS .32	5	33	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	1
21½	14⅝	MtVMll 1.20	26	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
11⅛	4½	MovStar .44	7	4	11	11	11	
2⅝	1	Movielab	8	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

N

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	3⅝	Napco .16	7	23	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛—	⅛
25	12⅛	Nat CSS .20	9	12	2¼	21⅝	22¼+	½
2⅛	11-16	NatHlthE	7	22	1½	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅝	½	Natind wt		2	11-16	⅝	⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	NKinney		20	2	2	2 +	⅛
12½	6	NtParag .40	5	105	9⅝	8¾	9 +	⅛
13	6⅝	NtPatent	98	1106	12	11⅝	11⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	NtSpinng		3	3	3	3 —	⅛
6⅛	1⅝	NatSysl	9	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
19½	10⅝	NatwHo .32	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅝	3⅛	Nelsner		7	3½	3½	3½	
2⅝	1⅛	NestLM		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	10½	NHamp .40a	11	12	15½	15¼	15½+	¼
1⅝	½	Nidria .04e	8	34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
36½	15⅝	NMexAr	99	21	32⅛	32½	32⅝+	¼
16⅝	9½	NProc .63t	9	21	10	9⅝	10 +	¼
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	8	51	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
18⅝	6⅝	NewbEn .20	5	36	15½	14⅝	15 —	⅜
24⅝	14	Newcor 1b	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	¼
7½	3⅝	Newprk	8	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3	1⅝	Nexus .14t	6	1	1½	1½	1½	
5	2	Noelind	5	8	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Nolex	30	17	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Norte .04	13	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
13-16	3-16	NoAmMt wt		10	¼		¼	
16⅝	8	NorAmR .10	9	30	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
9⅝	4 3-16	NorCdnO	11	24	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
5½	2⅛	NovoCp		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11½	3	NuclDta	48	25	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
12⅝	8⅝	NumacO	20	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛

O

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅝	3⅝	OEAInc .20	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21	13½	Offshore	4	31	17	16⅝	17	
6⅛	4⅝	OhioArt .24a	7	13	7	6½	7 +	½
46	28⅝	OhioB 2a	4	3	43⅝	43	43¼+	½
12⅛	6⅛	OhSealy .48	7	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
23⅝	14⅛	OnLineS	16	31	21⅝	21½	21½+	¼
51	31	OOlepk	12	z50	34½	34½	34½—	⅜
2	⅞	1 Ormand	26	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	10⅝	OSullvn .60	6	2	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
8	3⅛	OutdrSp .10e	13	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
12⅝	6⅛	OverhDr .50	8	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅜
3⅛	2⅝	OversSec		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1	OxfordFt		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .10e	5	24	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛

P - Q

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1⅛	P F Ind		42	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
7-16	⅛	PNBMR wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
18⅝	16⅛	PGEpfA 1.50		35	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝+	⅜
15⅝	12½	PGEpfD 1.25		11	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅜
14⅝	12⅛	PGEpfG 1.20		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
30⅛	26½	PGEpfT 2.54		29	28⅝	28½	28⅝—	½
30⅝	26⅝	PGEpfS 2.62		7	30	29⅝	29⅝—	½
13⅝	11⅝	PGEpfH 1.12		1	13	13	13	
29	24⅝	PGEpfR 2.37		7	27½	27	27 —	⅜
26⅛	22⅝	PGEpfL 2.25		1	25½	25½	25½—	
25⅛	21⅛	PGEpfK 2.04		14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
27⅝	23⅝	PGEpfJ 2.32		1	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
13⅝	11⅝	PGEpfl 1.09		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	½
13⅛	4⅛	PHoldg .16		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
18⅛	15	PHold pf1.20		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
50½	43	PacLt pf4.36		z330	51⅛	50⅛	52⅛+	2
54⅝	44	PacLt pf4.50		z200	52	51⅝	52 +	¼
20⅝	14½	PNwTel 1.32	9	17	19⅝	19⅛	19½+	⅛
35	22⅝	PallCorp .40	13	34	32½	32⅛	32½+	⅜
7½	3⅝	PandelB	3	2	4	4	4 —	⅛
6	3	Pantast .30	7	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
26⅛	18½	Parsons .80	6	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Patagon		9	4	4	4	
7⅝	3⅛	PatoCG	4	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
8⅛	4½	Pemcor .20	5	75	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅜
2⅝	1⅛	PennDix wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PenEM .60a	7	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	3⅝	PECp .68t	5	15	4	3⅝	4	
14⅝	9⅝	PenRIE 1.15	8	10	13	13	13	
5⅛	2⅝	PenobS .20e	6	1	4½	4½	4½	
1½	⅝	Pentron	5	34	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
17⅛	11	PepCom .60	4	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Perini .30a	3	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Pertec	9	22	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
18⅝	6⅛	PetroLe	20	77	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Phoenix		20	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Pledmnt	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2½	11-16	PioneerS		13	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
10⅝	6	PlonTex .80	6	20	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛+	⅛
32	14⅝	PltDM 1.20a	6	14	30	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
42½	28⅝	Pltway 1.20	12	26	38	38	38 +	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Plantind		61	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
10⅝	12⅝	Plantrn .08	14	12	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	PlyGem .51t	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1½	PlymRub A		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Poloron		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Polychr .29t	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
11½	3⅛	PrairieO	17	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10	PrattLmb 1	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
6½	4⅝	PrattRd .30	6	38	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
26⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	12	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
20⅝	6	Presley	10	69	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
18½	13	Preston .70	10	10	14	14	14 —	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	PrimMt .12t	10	1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	ProCT 1.20e	10	27	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE	16	2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
5	2⅝	PrudBds .24	5	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	PrudGp		25	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	PulteH	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5	2½	PuntaG	12	4	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
7½	5	Quebecor	6	2	5⅝	5½	5½—	½

R

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	4⅝	RB Ind	6	21	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	REDM	7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
45½	35⅛	RET pf 4.38		5	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
5⅛	1⅛	RHMed	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3	1⅛	RPS Prod	54	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2½	1⅛	RSC Ind	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13	5	RLC Cp .12a	5	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Racon .20a	5	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	¼
17⅝	6⅝	RagenB .15e	5	4	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
22⅛	13⅛	RanchEx	23	19	16⅝	16½	16½	
24	12½	RangrO	55	8	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
16½	10⅛	Ransbrg .80	6	22	12	12	12	
1⅝	⅝	RapdAm wt		30	1⅛	1	1	
6⅛	2⅝	RathP		2	5	5	5	
25	13⅝	RaymPr .40	23	3	23½	23⅛	23½+	½
2½	⅞	Reading		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	5½	RitincT .90e	5	55	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
20	10½	RitRef 2.10e	9	2	19½	19⅝	19½+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	ReevesT		3	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
7	3⅛	RefrigTr	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	8½	Regal B .52	9	5	9	9	9	
2	⅝	RelGrp wt		27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15½	11⅛	RemAr .80a	6	x16	15⅝	15½	15½+	¼
2⅝	⅞	RepHous		15	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝+	⅛
21⅝	13⅛	RegchCtl .08	14	107	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞—	⅛
24⅛	14	Resistflx .40	8	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
12⅝	2	Resrts A	19	31	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1	RestAssc		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	⅝	RexNore		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	RibletPd	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	3⅝	Richton .26e	3	33	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅝	10½	RileyCo	7	51	24½	24	24⅛+	¼
21⅝	6½	RisdonM .40	10	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
29⅛	11⅝	Robntch		25	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Roblin	3	8	4	4	4	
15⅛	8⅛	Rogers		4	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	RoncoT	6	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	3	Ruddick .12e	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1	Rusco		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	7	Russell .40	5	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
11½	5⅛	RustCft .40	7	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25⅝	15⅝	RyanH .50	11	113	18½	18⅝	18⅝	

S

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	5⅛	SGL .16r	7	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		4	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
17⅛	12⅝	SGSe pf 1.70		15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	SMD	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	SSPInd .33e	28	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	7⅛	STPCp .80	12	114	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3½	Safetran	7	19	10	9½	10 +	⅜
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	5	55	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
10	6	SCarlo .62e		3	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
87	71	SDgo pf 7.80		z200	87	87	87 +	⅛
29⅛	25	SDgo pf 2.68		16	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
14⅛	3½	SFrRE .15e	82	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1⅝	¼	SFRE wt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41⅛	30⅝	SanJW 2.80	7	2	35	35	35 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Sargent	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	SaundrL .32	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	6⅛	SchelbE .56	9	53	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
6	2½	Schiller	34	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	Schrader .30	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	SciMg 1 .09e	19	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	SciAtla .12	12	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25⅝	20⅝	Scopein .50e	4	z100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅜
17	10⅛	Scrivner .70	5	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21⅛	12⅝	ScurryR	11	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
9⅛	6½	SbdAlMil .40	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅛	Sealctro	18	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	½	Seaport	10	15	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅛	⅞	SeasnAll .26	10	96	15½	14⅝	14⅝+	½
3⅛	13-16	SecMlgIn		14	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMlin wt		45	5-16	¼	5-16+	1-16
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .30	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅛	2½	Servo	9	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
4½	2⅝	ShaerS .25e	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
14½	10⅝	Sharon 1	7	6	13½	13½	13½	
8⅛	3⅝	ShndCp .24t	5	2	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
33	26½	ShenanO	32	25	25½	25¼	25½+	¼
19½	12½	Showbot 1	6	1	16	16	16	
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcln .20	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	5⅝	Sigma .20e	6	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅛	3½	Silo Inc	5	18	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	½
3⅞	2⅛	SimcoS .25b	14	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅛	6	Simkins .60	6	25	9⅝	8⅝	9½+	⅝
3⅛	1½	Simplex	23	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	SitkinSR		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	1⅛	Solitron		29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅞	9⅝	SonderBr .32	5	9	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅜
6½	3⅝	Sorg Paper		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	12	Soundsn .10e	r	58	15	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
13⅛	11⅝	SCEd pf 1.05		187	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
14	11⅝	SCEd pf 1.08		5	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
15⅛	12½	SCEd pf 1.19		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	SCEd pf 1.45		1	17½	17⅛	17½—	⅛
17⅝	14⅛	SCEd pf 1.30		6	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
28⅛	24⅝	SCEd pf 2.30		179	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	½
27⅛	23½	SCEd pf 2.21		10	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	
95	81⅛	SCEd pf 7.58		13	92	90½	90½	
103⅝	91⅛	SCEd pf 8.70		2	103	103	103 +	½
103	96⅛	SCEd pf 8.96		1	103	103	103	
29½	9	SwstAir .13e	6	40	25⅝	24½	24½—	⅝
5½	2⅛	SwlGFIn .20	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SpectryR	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Spector .10e	38	17	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
6½	2⅛	Spectro .121	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
2⅛	1⅛	SpedOP .111	12	4	2	2	2	
8½	3⅛	Spencer .08e	8	53	4⅛	4	4	
7⅛	4⅛	Splentex .48	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	StaffrdL	5	4	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅛	12½	StdAlin 1	5	7	16⅝	16½	16½—	½
4⅛	2⅝	StdMetl .50t	15	6	4	4	4	
17⅛	9	StdMotA .60	7	57	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅜
10⅛	3⅛	StdPacCp	4	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
26⅛	15½	StdProd 1.20	4	5	21½	21½	21½	
27⅜	21⅝	StdShrs .40r		6	25¼	25¼	25¼—	¼
15	8⅝	Stange 12	21	2	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
13⅛	10¼	StarSup .76	4	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19	11½	StarrHo .35	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
12⅛	7⅛	SteelmI .24b	5	2	8	8	8	
19⅛	17	StepnCh .60	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
2⅛	13-16	SterlEl	14	16	1⅝	1½	1½+	⅛
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	StrutW .33b	7	33	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4½	SuaAnn .24	8	7	5	4⅝	5 +	¼
1⅛	⅝	Summit Org	6	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	SunCityl .25	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
20⅛	13½	SunElec .60	10	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Sunair .45e	7	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	¼
18⅛	8⅝	Sundanc .20b	37	15	14½	14¼	14½+	¼
17⅝	8⅝	SupFdS .32b	10	27	17⅛	17	17 +	¼
4⅞	2⅛	Supercr .10e	4	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	SupSurg	9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Susqueh		53	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Susquhan pf		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
⅞	⅝	SutrMtg wt		2	½	½	½—	1-16
7⅛	4⅛	Synaloy .30b	5	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
35⅛	20	Syntex .50	9	142	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
19⅛	12⅛	SyscoCp .40	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10½	4⅛	SystEng	22	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛

T

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅛	3⅛	Talleyin wt		2	4	4	4	
15⅝	10⅛	TandyBr	4	15	13½	13½	13½	
1⅛	⅝	TechSym		35	1	1	1	
5	2⅛	TechOp		3	3	3	3 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	TechTap	4	128	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Techtrl .16	4	5	4½	4½	4½	
19⅝	14⅛	TejonR .20a	20	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	TeleCm .22e	6	25	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna	6	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Tenneco wt		68	6⅝	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
3	1	Tenney Eng	20	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn	27	6	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
13⅛	9	TerraC .80	6	124	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Texstar .07e	8	130	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
4⅛	2	Tidwell		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	5	18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
7	3	Timpte	5	1	7	7	7	
109	9[illegible]	TolEdpf 10		z300	107½	107½	107½—	½
9⅝	6	ToppsGu .23	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	TorInCp .60	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
8⅝	4⅝	TotalPet	9	29	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
3 5-16	5-16	TotPet wt		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	TownCtry		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	TransLux		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	TriStMtr .80	6	4	10½	10¼	10¼—	¼
7⅝	3⅝	Trico .10e	9	13	7⅝	7	7	
4⅛	1½	TubosM .17e		173	1⅝	1⅝	1 13-16—	1-16
6⅛	3	Tuftco .20e	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25½	16⅛	TurnrC 1.44	7	5	25	24⅝	24⅝	
5½	3	Twin Fair	7	11	3½	3⅛	3½	

U

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	13⅝	U&I 1.20a	3	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	6	16	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅛	UNA Co		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	URSCp .20e	8	35	4⅛	4	4	
6⅝	3⅝	UVind wt		5	4½	4½	4½	
8½	3⅝	Unimax	19	34	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅛	8⅝	UnAirPd .56	7	4	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
5⅝	3 5-16	UnAsbst	5	11	3 7-16	3⅝	3 7-16+	1-16
1½	⅝	UnBrand wt		25	9-16	½	9-16+	1-16
14½	11⅝	UnCosFn .50	7	4	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	UnFoods		10	1½	1½	1½+	
1⅛	½	UNatCp		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5	2	UNatCp pf		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	USBcpTr		13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
14½	8⅝	USFitr .24	9	101	14⅛	14	14	
9	5⅝	UnRitT .83e	13	14	8½	8¼	8¼—	¼
½	1-16	UnRitT wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅝	3½	USNtRs	5	16	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	USRdium	169	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
16⅝	7	USRbR 1a	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
34	18	Unitek .30	15	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	¼
3⅛	2	UnivClg .05	4	2	3	3	3	
3⅝	⅝	UnlvCont		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅝	4⅛	UnivRs .20e	15	19	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅜
14⅛	5⅝	UnvSav .43	4	4	12½	12½	12½	

V

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6⅛	VallesSt .62t	7	2	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	4	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
5½	3⅛	Valspar .28	10	15	5⅛	5⅛	5 +	⅛
2⅝	1½	VLDvC .02e		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	VanDorn .44	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
15	6½	Veeco .32a	6	7	14	13⅝	13⅝+	½
25⅝	23¼	VermntA .32	8	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	12	698	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Viatech		19	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	¼
4⅝	2	VintageE		13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	VisualGr .05r	7	2	3	3	3 +	⅛
3⅝	2	Vol Mer	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	7⅝	Voplex .72a	5	16	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
5	1⅝	VulcnCp	2	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
16⅛	14	Vulclnc pf 1		6	15½	15¼	15¼	

W

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25½	15½	WUlInc .80	8	60	25¼	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
13⅛	3⅝	Wabash .25a	8	35	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	Wacknht .40	7	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10		2	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	2⅛	Walnoco	20	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6	2⅝	WallacS .20e	8	24	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛ +	⅛
20	10⅛	WangLb .12	12	60	16⅝	16	16⅝+	¼
16⅝	9⅝	WangLB .22	9	4	13	13	13 +	⅛
5⅛	2	Wards Co	4	2	4	4	4	
7⅝	3	WarnC pf.05		6	5	5	5	
23⅛	21⅛	WasPstB .36	9	37	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
6	2⅝	Watsco .20	14	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Welman	8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
8½	5½	WeldTuA	5	1	6⅝	6	6⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	WestChP .40	8	16	8⅝	8½	8½	
8⅝	15-16	WstDcal .10	11	20	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅜
9⅛	6⅛	WstFlnl .15a	5	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	6	Whippny .60a	44	8	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .40	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Whitehall	7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅛	⅝	Whittakr wt		1	½	½	½+	1-16
6⅛	1⅝	Wichita	12	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6½	Wmhous .36	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3	Wood Ind		28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅛	5½	WorcstC	26	7	7⅛	7½	7½	
12⅛	6⅛	WorkWr .40	6	14	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅜
6½	3⅝	Wrather .05e	12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	⅝	WrightH	10	14	13-16	13-16	13-16	
6⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .28	5	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
12½	7	Wynnin .15e	6	25	12⅛	12	12 —	¼
13⅛	9½	WymBn .56	8	12	13	12⅝	13 —	⅛

X - Y - Z

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅛	12	Xonics	13	61	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	9	34	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	¼

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

c'd—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

New Issue
February 16, 1977

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

LIGHT-SERVIÇOS DE ELETRICIDADE S.A.

São Paulo

DM 100,000,000
8½% Bonds due 1982

unconditionally guaranteed by

THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

Issue price: 99½%

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GIROZENTRALE

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)

ORION BANK
Limited

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)
Limited

WOOD GUNDY LIMITED

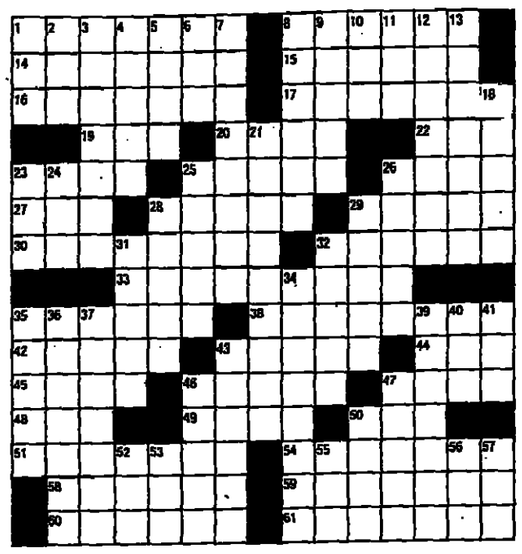
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BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (Overseas) Limited
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.
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LANDESBANK SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN GIROZENTRALE
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LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited
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WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng



ACROSS

1 Petulant
8 Plants evidence on
14 San ——
15 Rebel
16 School of writing
17 Jacks or better, usually
19 Court divider
20 French pronoun
22 *Hit-man's weapon*
23 Takes a spouse
25 Thrash about
26 Glass piece
27 Much-traveled fighter
28 Mont ——
29 *Cowboy's habitat*
30 Mobster's domain
32 "—— Skelter"
33 Corot specialty
35 Observation
38 *Section of* Scotland
42 Clerical vestment
43 Almost besotted
44 Zsa Zsa's sister
45 Bulrush
46 Dipper
47 *Hearty* gulp
48 Wallach
49 Territory
50 Seat in an oratory
51 What Miss Muffet did to the tuffet
54 City in Kenya
58 Herbal medicine
59 Aspired to
60 When bunnies abound
61 —— reason (make sense)

DOWN

1 Cold or Civil
2 Chemical suffix
3 Star's alter ego
4 Frigid zones
5 Monogram unit: Abbr.
6 Spanish yeses
7 One's native heath
8 Play
9 Ward off
10 "—— Maria"
11 Calendar abbr.
12 To the manner born
13 Quaint
18 Beef on the hoof
21 One-sided plurality
23 Jokester
24 High note
25 Cut of steak
26 *Plant scale*
28 Exclaim loudly
29 Retort
31 Candied
37 Part of a ship's bow
34 Composer Aaron et al.
35 Ranks
36 Pattern after
37 Standing army
39 Neologism
40 Roman 506
41 Lose resiliency
43 *More sour*
46 Musician Frankie
47 European bird
50 City on the Arno
52 Donovan's *agency: Abbr.*
53 Singer Cole
55 At the age of: Abbr.
56 Play the nags
57 Bachelor's last words

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	—
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Overcast.
ANKARA	—	—	—
ATHENS	15	59	Clear.
BEIRUT	14	57	Clear.
BELGRADE	—	—	—
BERLIN	3	37	Overcast.
BRUSSELS	8	64	Rain.
BUCHAREST	—	—	—
BUDAPEST	—	—	—
CASABLANCA	—	—	—
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Overcast.
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	—
DUBLIN	—	—	—
EDINBURGH	—	—	—
FLORENCE	—	—	—
FRANKFURT	2	49	Rain.
GENEVA	2	49	Cloudy.
HELSINKI	-10	14	Clear.
ISTANBUL	—	—	—
LAS PALMAS	—	—	—
LISBON	14	57	Clear.
LONDON	18	64	Fog.
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Clear.
MADRID	11	57	Clear.
MIAMI	29	68	Showers.
MILAN	—	—	—
MONTREAL	-8	18	Sleet.
MOSCOW	-9	15	Clear.
MUNICH	—	—	—
NEW YORK	5	41	Cloudy.
NICE	—	—	—
OSLO	—	—	—
PARIS	8	46	Clear.
PRAGUE	—	—	—
ROME	12	54	Clear.
SOFIA	—	—	—
STOCKHOLM	-3	27	Overcast.
TEHRAN	15	59	Cloudy.
TEL AVIV	28	82	Clear.
TUNIS	—	—	—
VIENNA	—	—	—
WARSAW	—	—	—
WASHINGTON	5	41	Clear.
ZURICH	—	—	—

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 15, 1977

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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:

— (d) Baerbond	SF833*
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— (d) Grobar	SF619
— (d) Stockbar	SF855

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— CSF Fund	SF24
— Crossbow Fund	SF4.94
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CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Suisses	SF270
— (d) Canasec	SF509
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF75.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF86.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF86.25
— (d) Usec	SF814
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF123.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM19.40
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM75.50

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$19.62
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Segs. Tr.	$54.62
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$18.09
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$34.68
— (w) Fidelity World Fd	$13.56

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$36.43
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.31

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$58.08
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia	$13.57

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:

—+(w) L&IBT Multi-way Fd.	SF449.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF252

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:

— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$101.06
— (w) Sterling Fund	$102.10

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.48

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,560.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF955

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— (d) America-Valor	SF460.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF66.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF406.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF222.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF84
— (d) Universal Fund	SF94.91

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF31.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF73.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF80.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF111
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF93.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF65.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF60
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF220
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh	SF128.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est	SF175.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM14.45
— (d) Europafonds	DM27.40
— (d) Unifonds	DM17.85
— (d) Univesta	DM40.95
— (d) Unispecial I	DM52.35

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$5.94
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.14
Austral Select Fd	$1.37
(w) Brownlnvest	$13.37
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,173
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.73
(l) Cleve'and Offshore Fd	$905.09
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs	$8.13
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$13.21
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.38
(w) D.G.C.	$38.80
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$0.88
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.75
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$11.43
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,064
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$132.81
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec	$130.97
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$27.06
(w) Fonsec'ex Issue Pr	SF1,767
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF89.71
(d) Fonditalia	$8.51
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interntns.	DM42.05
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.88
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$7.94
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$7.96
(w) Harding Intl. Fd.	$9.30
(w) Hausmann Hodges. NV.	$6.346
(l) H.O.I.T. Robet	$38.32
(d) Icofund	$2.80
(d) Interfund S.A.	$8.69
(w) Intermarket Fund	$123.50
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$23.29*
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.34
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$22.68
(d) Italamerica G.A. Fund	$7.69
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$8.92
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$18.99
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$48.83
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$21.32
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,976
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.32
(d) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$24.41
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold	$32.80
(w) Luxfund	$30.00
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd	$39.32
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.91
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.32
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$5.91
(w) Nippon Fund	$50.15
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.12*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$6.04*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$59.63
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$22.03
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,962
(d) Rentinvest	LF849
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.66
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF70.15
Share Realty N.V.	SF15.5.81
Share International N.V.	$4.58
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM93.20
(d) Soros Fund	$307.79
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.44
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$29.88
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$40.98
(w) Transpacific Fund	$33.70
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$3.30
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd	$10.51
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.76
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,278.24
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,430.73
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$404.08
(w) Worldwide Securities	$51.62
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,728.95

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; z — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/P $10 to $1 per unit.

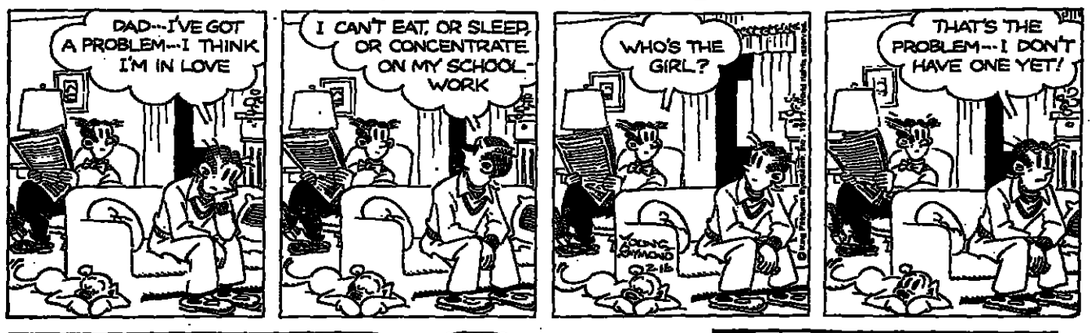
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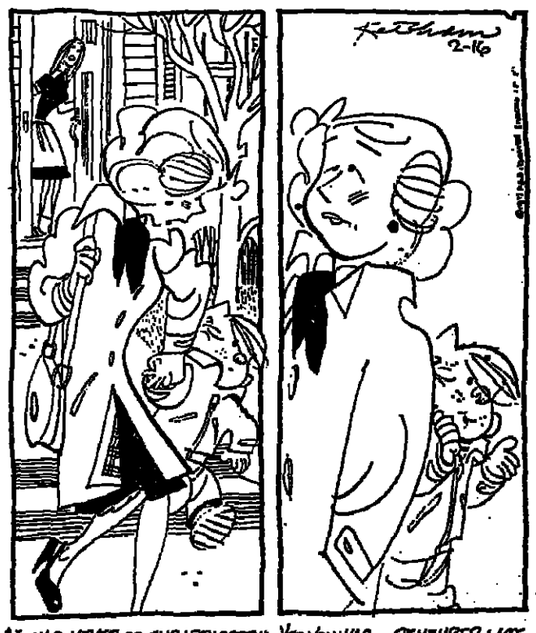
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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print surprise answer here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SQUAW HEDGE EXCISE BUBBLE
Answer: You're not certain to make it!—A GUESS

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هكذا من الأصل

BOOKS

CAST OF THOUSANDS

By Anita Loos. Grosset and Dunlap. Illustrated. 250 pp. $19.95

Reviewed by Richard L. Coe

ANITA Loos settled on "Cast of Thousands" as the title for her first coffee-table book—though she was tempted briefly by "Past and Loos."

Probably no one now writing for a living has had so many famous, infamous and nonfamous friends as this author of 350 movies and "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," which Edith Wharton called "the great American novel."

"Cast of Thousands" gives us vivid comments and photographs about the galaxy she began to meet 65 years ago, when David Warke Griffith bought from an unknown "Mr. A. Loos" a movie outline titled "The New York Hat." For its star Griffith chose another unknown girl and changed her name from Gladys Smith to Mary Pickford.

Even a cast of thousands has to have a villain, and Miss Loos nails him at intervals throughout her book:

"During the more than 80 years of my life I've witnessed a steady erosion in the dignity of man. I was alerted to the process soon after World War I, when I first went to Vienna. At that time Sigmund Freud was just rising to prominence in the U.S.A., so it came as a surprise that Viennese intellectuals looked on him as a bugaboo.

"'Why do you Americans listen to that wretched creature?' I was asked. 'Don't you realise he's out to dirty the minds of the world?'

"The human being of high principle," Miss Loos goes on, "the Biblical man, the Shakespearean man, has disappeared without leaving any spiritual progeny, although I grant that Ralph Nader may be as spiritual as anyone can be in an ambiance of stale motor fumes and wholesale warehouses. The trouble is that Ralph doesn't exactly elevate the human soul."

Thus, while it's been recognized that few understand women as well as the creator of Lorelei Lee and the public persona of such as Jean Harlow and the Talmadge sisters, Miss Loos on men is one of the several refreshments in "Cast of Thousands." Unimpressed by some, she has salutes for "ardent characters whom Prof. Freud could never have sullied."

High scores go to baseball's Moe Berg, astronomer-scientist Edwin Huggie, philosopher Aldous Huxley, novelist Erich Maria Remarque and essayist H.L. Mencken, whose attentions to "an insipid" blonde during one of those five-day train trips to California prompted her to write a poisonous portrait of revenge. It turned out to be the start of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes."

For a husband Miss Loos chose actor-writer-director John Emerson, twice her age and a man "who tried to take credit for my work." But: "My husband liberated me, granted me full freedom to choose my own companions. Had he so desired, my husband could have imprisoned me and, because I am a schnook by nature, I wouldn't have complained. I might have accused John of ingratitude but I've always thought gratitude a rather smarmy virtue. Anyway, my husband's shenanigans made him a figure of fun; and so, torn between laughter and resentment, I opted for laughter."

This attitude made her, with Jean Harlow, for whom she would write several movies, among them the block-buster "Red Headed Woman," which made fun of sex. After a Glendale previewed Irving Thalberg suggested that Miss Loos "contrive" a prologue suggesting that the story was intended to be laughed at and, thus reassured, audiences did laugh around the globe.

Of Miss Harlow she remarks: "Her raffish sense of humor was a resignation unusual for one so young. Nothing would ever surprise Jean. She knew exactly how people were going to react to her; if they were stupid, they fell for her; if they had good sense, they'd laugh her off."

Now considered Hollywood's golden age, the 1930s found Miss Loos under contract to MGM at $2,500 a week. "Once, when I had no assignment... I knitted [Joan Bennett] Oates a scarf, which I estimated eventually cost MGM $26,000." [illegible] her husband put it all in his [illegible] bank account, Miss Loos [illegible] "Movie money is like Hollywood spangles; it has a tendency to fall off and get lost."

It was a time when [illegible] old Judy Garland was a [illegible] pulsive weeper. There are [illegible] characters who simply cannot endure success. Miss Garland is one of them. "Nobody loves her," she would lament, and although such a good actress that she [illegible] teners were frequently impressed. But the more sardonic among called Judy's tears a Hollywood bath . . . if my memories of [illegible] are few, it comes from [illegible] interest in a character who followed her destiny to be ridiculed petulance."

Throughout the book Miss [illegible] does not boast or measure [illegible] mate romantic liaisons. [illegible] vogue, is not her style, [illegible] instead is timeless, detached [illegible] witty. Her comment is [illegible] other hero: "Americans have [illegible] come decadent before [illegible] achieved culture." When [illegible] earnest TV moderator asked [illegible] for a hint on how to grow [illegible] gracefully, I thought what [illegible] cliché that is: The one thing [illegible] which I am an authority [illegible] to grow old disgracefully."

Richard L. Coe is a drama critic for The Washington Post.

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

N	A	P			C	R	A	S	B		S	T	A	S
I	G	O	R		M	E	W	L	Q		T	H	E	M
G	R	E	A	T	D	A	N	E	S		E	E	R	O
H	A	T	T	E	R			B	U	L	L	D	O	G
		I	N	S	E	T		R	O	L	O			
D	A	D	O	S		D	E	S		P	A	G	E	S
O	B	O		E	P	U	R	E	S		R	S	V	P
I	N	G		D	E	C	R	E	E	D		T	E	A
L	I	M	P		S	T	I	N	G	Y		A	N	D
Y	E	A	R	N		S	E	T		N	O	R	S	E
		T	O	U	R		R	O	W	A	N			
P	O	I	N	T	E	R			A	M	E	B	A	E
I	N	C	A		C	H	O	W	H	O	U	N	D	S
E	T	A	T		T	O	W	I	O		P	A	D	S
D	O	L	E		O	S	T	E	O			I	S	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The South hand shown in the diagram bid aggressively. The Blackwood convention eventually revealed that his partner held two aces as part of his opening bid, and South now had thoughts of a grand slam.

The somewhat strange bid of six diamonds was no doubt intended as a general invitation to bid seven spades. After some thought, North accepted the invitation, taking the partnership to a 13-trick contract when nature had only created 12.

The diamond king was won with the ace in the closed hand, and South began to run trumps. The West player quickly came under pressure. He was concerned about the possibility that South might have begun with four clubs, so he decided to hang on to clubs and leave his partner to protect the red suits.

It might appear that East was fully up to this task, but there was trouble ahead. After six rounds of trumps and two rounds of clubs, the lead was in dummy in this position:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ A
♢ 7 5
♣ K

WEST
♠ —
♡ K
♢ J
♣ J 9

EAST
♠ —
♡ Q 9
♢ 10 6
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 5
♡ 6 5
♢ 7
♣ —

The lead of the club king from dummy, with a diamond discard from the closed hand, caught the unfortunate East in a trump squeeze. If he had thrown a diamond, South would have ruffed a diamond next to establish a trick in that suit. He chose to throw a heart, so South was able to cash the heart ace and score the last trick in his hand with the lowly sixspot.

Winners of titles in the Jersey Bridge League [illegible] tournament at Cranford, during the weekend were:

Open Pairs—Yale and Emmer of Englishtown, [illegible] mixed pairs, Bill and Jane [illegible] of Summit, N. J.

Swiss teams—Bob and [illegible] Sartorius of Cedar Grove, [illegible] and Bob and Linda East [illegible] Summit.

Men's Pair—John Sucsy [illegible] Hackensack, N. J., and [illegible] Karp of Tenafly, N. J.

Master Pairs—Ted Tran[illegible] Rye, N.Y., and Arthur Kay[illegible] New York.

Nonmaster Pairs—Ted[illegible] man and Cathie O'Donn[illegible] Kearny, N. J.

Women's Pairs—Frances [illegible] and Judy Fine of Wayne.

Charity Pairs—Armin [illegible] nette Speer of Berkeley, N.

Knockout Teams—Al [illegible] Rand and Judi Radin [illegible] York, Marty Bergen of [illegible] Plains and Alan Schwa[illegible] Scarsdale, N. Y.

Today's Hand

NORTH (D)
♠ A K 5
♡ A J 7 6 4 3
♢ 7 6 5
♣ K [illegible]

WEST
♠ 10 4
♡ K 8 7 2
♢ 8 [illegible]
♣ 7 [illegible]

EAST
♠ 3 [illegible]
♡ 9 [illegible]
♢ 4 [illegible]
♣ J [illegible]

SOUTH
♠ [illegible]
♡ [illegible]
♢ [illegible]
♣ [illegible]

Neither side was vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♠	3 ♠
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♡	4 ♡
4 ♠	Pass	4 NT	5 ♢
5 ♣	Pass	6 ♢	7 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond king.

Flyer Breaks In With 5 Points; Wings 'Broken In'

Scores 2 Goals For NHL Debut

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 (UPI). —Just 36 seconds into his first National Hockey League game, Allen Hill scored a goal.

Ten minutes later, he scored again. Then the 21-year-old left wing added three assists for five points last night to power the Flyers to a 6-4 victory over the St. Louis Blues.

"Some rookies don't get five points during a whole season," said Blues' coach Emile Francis.

Hill, called up from the Springfield Indians, the Flyers' American Hockey League farm team, arrived in Philadelphia at 5 a.m. yesterday following the Indians' game at Rochester.

"I wanted to have a good look at him and he did more than I expected," said Flyers' coach Fred Shero. "I think he was hot and could have gotten seven or eight points."

Hill said he even amazed himself.

"I was shaking out there the whole game," he said. "I didn't want to make any mistakes out there. I never had a game like this before."

"The puck was bouncing for him tonight," said the Blues' Garry Unger, playing in his 700th consecutive NHL game. "He was in the right place at the right time."

Hill's first goal, a 50-foot shot that went through the legs of goalie Yves Belanger, came on the first shot of the game.

St. Louis tied the game at 10:38 on a goal by Red Berenson.

But the Flyers, who outshot the Blues 26-20, came back 55 seconds later when Hill scored on a deflected shot off the stick of Rick Macleish at 11:33. Reggie Leach then took a pass from Hill at 17:00 of the period and scored his 23d to give the Flyers a 3-1 lead.

Bob Dailey made it 4-1 at 6:28 of the period with a 50-foot slap shot. Hill then picked up another assist on a goal by Mel Bridgman at 14:19 to put Philadelphia ahead 5-1.



United Press International.

CHECKED FOR SILENCE—Black Hawks' Phil Russell has a glove over the mouth of Atlanta's Larry Romanchych after skating him into the boards. Chicago won game.

Sabres 7, Maple Leafs 2

At Buffalo, N.Y., René Robert scored three goals during a 14-minute stretch in the third period to produce his second hat trick in as many nights and spark the Sabres to a 7-2 victory over Toronto. Robert's goals triggered a five-goal, third-period outburst which helped Buffalo snap a 2-2 tie and record its fourth straight victory and tie the Boston Bruins for first place in the Adams Division.

Islanders 2, Canucks 1

At Vancouver, British Columbia, Bob Nystrom scored a club-leading 24th goal midway through the third period to enable the New York Islanders to edge the Canucks, 2-1.

Tough Practice By New Coach

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT). —In an effort to create "a little bit of togetherness, harmony and a little bit of courage," coach Larry Wilson of the Detroit Red Wings has added boxing competitions and a crunching drill called "British bulldog" to the team's practices since taking over last month.

The drills have resulted in minor injuries to players: the two goalies, Ed Giacomin and Jim Rutherford, refused to box each other when the coach paired them, and one player, who asked not to be identified, said:

"I don't think the guys are too keen on it. It has nothing to do with hockey, and some of the guys have suffered minor injuries. The problem is, it's not that the players are mad at each other, but you sort of get carried away."

Detroit's dismal, penalty-filled play this season has resulted in a last-place position in the National Hockey League's Norris Division, with a won-lost-tied record of 15-33-7 for 37 points. The Red Wings are second in the league in penalty minutes, with 866 in 55 games, behind Philadelphia's 1,070 in 56 games. Dennis Polonich, the team's 5-foot-6-inch center, is third in the league in penalty minutes with 193, behind Dave (Tiger) Williams of Toronto, who has 241, and Wolfman Jack McIlhargey of Vancouver, with 195.

"Basically what we're trying to do" said Wilson, "is give them a little protection on the ice, a little courage and a little fun. Practice can be a repetitious thing, and I try to give them a little variety every day."

Wilson described the "Bulldog" drill, in which each player must attempt to crash through a defending line of his teammates at midice. Any player failing to break through them joins the defenders, so that the last player to test the line may be facing the entire team.

"There's no kneeing involved, none of that stuff," said Wilson. "In drills you've got to inject a little humor. We have a pool, and the guy that does get through, he gets a certain amount, and the rest goes into a pot for a party or something at the end of the year."

Only two players have ever broken the line, said Wilson. "Polonish finally got through the whole bunch," he said. He could not recall the other player.

The boxing, said Wilson, "builds arm strength and mobility." The players don gloves and are paired off. Competition begins with one round of a minute and a half, he said, and increases up to three rounds.

"We have a little betting on the side. It creates more of an effort by the individual. If some guy is hit hard, we just call it right away and figure it's an overmatch."

One Detroit player described the way the boxing escalates in fervor.

"If you get hurt, you're not going to be too happy," he said, "so you hit back harder, and a couple of guys got hurt out of that."



Bill Hartack
. . . after Derby ride.

Happy and Winning Races

Hartack: Riding High in Hong Kong

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 15 (WP). —The American jockey had taken one of the less promising of Hong Kong's usually mediocre race horses, a 40-to-1 shot, and brought him in second in a big race. One of the city's prosperous Chinese businessmen congratulated the jockey on his achievement, but it wasn't what he wanted to hear.

"Don't ever congratulate me for coming in second," Bill Hartack advised a friend later.

After about 4,300 winning mounts, including five in the Kentucky Derby, prickly Bill Hartack has come to this mecca of second-rate Australian horses, anachronistic British racing customs and Chinese gambling hysteria to spend the twilight of his extraordinary career. The demands of pursuing his craft as the sole American jockey in a crusty, ingrown racing fraternity has mellowed him a bit, his friends say, but only a bit.

"One of the reasons I left the U.S.," he said shortly after arriving here 2 1/2 years ago, "was I knew that once I could get away from the American press I would be very, very happy because they're so stupid." When asked for an interview by a Washington Post reporter recently, Hartack politely but firmly refused. His friends say he doesn't seem to miss the glow of the Triple Crown spotlight.

In this British colony of more than 4 million Chinese, to be one of the only 32 licensed jockeys is probably enough celebrity for any man.

Although handicapped by his connection with a relatively small stable, Hartack placed fifth among Hong Kong jockeys in his first two seasons and his mounts continue to draw heavy wagers. The little eight-furlong Happy Valley race track here generates a total of $13 million in legal and off-track bets on a good day. It is open about 50 days a year.

"The Chinese are the greatest gamblers in the world," said Stan Freedman, an American textile importer and a Hartack friend who enticed the jockey to come here. "It's in their nature. If I toss this coffee cup in the air, they'll place a bet on it."

Three years ago, Hartack was hustling a dwindling number of still available mounts on U.S. tracks, looking for an elusive sixth Derby victory that would put him in front of the only other five-time winner, Eddie Arcaro.

Hartack, 44, was also fighting the demon that afflicts many other aging jockeys: weight.

"I was getting tired of reducing," he told a reporter for Hong Kong's racing magazine. "The minimum scale in the U.S. is about 105 pounds and the maximum generally is 122."

"Once," he said, "I took off 9 1/2 pounds in four hours in the sweatbox."

The standard weights for jockeys are higher here, and Hong Kong was already a refuge for heavier European and Australian riders.

Hartack contacted a newly arrived British trainer, Peter Supple, who was developing a stable that now numbers 25 horses. They got along fine, and Hartack managed to sell himself to the tradition-bound Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club, a feat longtime American residents here consider something of a miracle, even with Hartack's reputation.

"I think Americans are still treated like fifth-class citizens," said one New York businessman who has lived here 16 years. How could Hartack, the relentlessly honest jockey who had alienated many an owner by saying just what he thought of his horses, win acceptance from the very British, religiously amateur sportsmen of the Jockey Club?

"First," said Freedman, "because Bill has mellowed. Second because he's intelligent enough to realize he has to go along with some things, like going out to dine with an owner, to get along."

And, his battle with American reporters behind him, Hartack won admirers in the local press. "I would say he's one of the most straightforward blokes in racing," said Jim McGrath, the racing correspondent for the English-language South China Morning Post. "I couldn't speak too highly of the man."

Determined and thoughtful about his work, known for his expert use of the whip, Hartack has done well with the motley assortment of geldings and fillies that make up the 400 to 500 race horses kept here.

McGrath said: "Horses run for him."

Apprentice, Papers in Order, Returns With Four Winners

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Steve Cauthen talked yesterday. Yep.

Said a few words after winning his 100th race of the year and fourth of the day at Aqueduct.

The 16-year-old apprentice jockey carries a big whip but speaks softly. After bringing home Gabe Runner, a 9-5 shot going around two turns for the first time, in the $25,000 feature allowance, someone congratulated him for his 100th victory.

"Thank you."

"Did you know it was your 100th?"

"Yeah."

"What did you do on your day off Sunday?"

"Nothing."

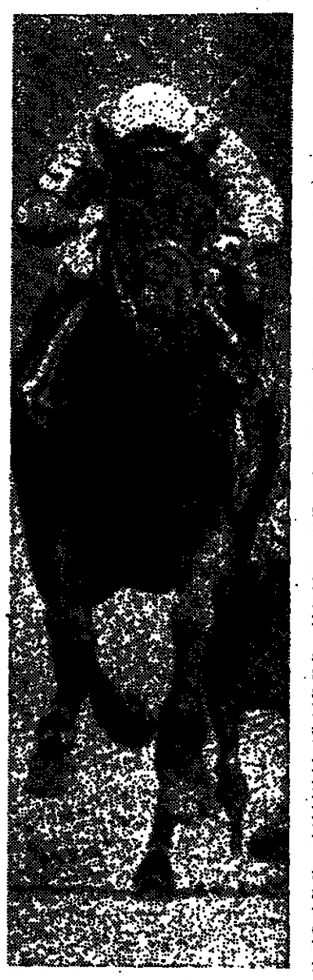
Conversation aside, it was another big day for the kid, or "bionic Jock" as he's called in the jockeys' room. Besides his four victories, which gave him 100 in 39 racing days, he had three seconds from his nine mounts.

And he did it legally. In the morning, Cauthen picked up his working papers, thereby satisfying the state of New York that child labor laws are not being violated as Cauthen becomes a millionaire. A controversy arose Saturday about a possible violation of child labor laws that requires working papers for minors under 18.

Cauthen's presence on a horse is being looked upon by a large segment of the betting population as an insurance policy. The price of insurance is high. In the first race, for example, he was aboard Tyrrhenian Star, a maiden who had failed to win in 14 previous starts. Tyrrhenian Star was bet like Secretariat and went off at 2 to 5. He paid $2.80 when Cauthen confidently brought him home.

"He wasn't outstanding," he said, "but there wasn't much in that race. They bet him because of me. I don't know why. They cuss me out when I get beat."

Cauthen's streak sent some people to the record books for comparisons. Willie Shoemaker rode 94 winners in 41 days in 1954. Johnny Longden had 105 in 50 and L.J. Dorousseau 98 in 46.



Steve Cauthen
. . . winning in style.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
Philadelphia	34	11	12	80	231	157
NY Islanders	34	15	8	76	198	140
Atlanta	24	23	11	59	187	195
NY Rangers	21	24	13	55	206	207
Smythe Division						
St. Louis	24	27	6	54	171	189
Chicago	21	27	10	52	183	200
Colorado	17	31	9	43	170	211
Minnesota	13	30	13	39	166	227
Vancouver	15	36	6	36	197	228
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Montreal	42	7	9	93	281	134
Pittsburgh	26	33	9	59	178	196
Los Angeles	18	36	11	49	180	183
Washington	16	32	10	42	154	230
Detroit	15	33	7	37	142	202
Adams Division						
Buffalo	33	17	6	72	207	157
Boston	33	19	6	72	219	186
Toronto	27	23	7	61	216	194
Cleveland	18	29	9	45	166	198

Monday's Games

N.Y. Islanders 2, Vancouver 1 (Harris, Nystrom, Goodenough).

Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 4 (Hill 2, Leach, Dailey, Bridgman, Clarke, Berenson 2, Flack, Hess).

Buffalo 7, Toronto 2 (Luce 2, Robert 2, Savard, Lorentz, Boutette, Salming).

NHL Scoring

	GP	G	A	Pts
Lafleur, Mont.	58	40	48	88
Dionne, L.A.	56	24	49	83
Shutt, Mont.	58	45	31	76
McNab, Bost.	58	35	35	70
Young, Minn.	56	22	48	70
Perreault, Buf.	55	24	43	67
Sittler, Toronto	49	24	40	64
McDonald, Tor.	56	35	28	63
Salming, Tor.	55	9	54	63
McLeish, Phila.	55	33	29	62
Palamenk, Col.	56	31	31	62
Esposito, Rangers	56	28	34	62
Ratelle, Bost.	56	24	38	62
Clarke, Phila.	56	20	42	62

Cruyff Banned for 3 Games

MADRID, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The disciplinary commission of the Spanish Soccer Association yesterday sidelined Dutch star Johann Cruyff for three Sundays and fined him 3,000 pesetas ($45) for insulting the referee in a First Division game eight days ago.

Last week, Cruyff's club, Barcelona, was fined 200,000 pesetas ($3,000) for the spectator violence which resulted from the incident.

Faced with a mounting wave of spectator vandalism, the Spanish association also ordered all major clubs to ring their fields with fences or ditches.

The newspaper ABC published an editorial saying recent soccer violence was politically inspired.

There were similar but smaller incidents in Bilbao Sunday during a game between the local club and Atletico Madrid.

The association said its order was "urgent" and that every club playing in the National League—First and Second Division—has to submit its plans for making the pitches safe. The federation said it was willing to consider "fences, ditches or any other means of separating the field from the spectator stands."

ABC said the incidents reflected "with increasing clarity political intentions of projections" and demanded that politics be eliminated from Spanish sports.

Basque football crowds are highly nationalistic. Both the crowds and some Basque soccer stars have on occasion used championships for pro-autonomy demonstrations.

Dodgers Ask Garvey for Home Runs

By Bob Oates

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15.—Steve Garvey, home run slugger. The thought appeals to the Los Angeles Dodgers. The other day in one of his first acts as manager, Tommy Lasorda called in Garvey, his golden glove first baseman, and urged him to "hit more home runs" this season.

Lasorda said Garvey has "sacrificed power for the goal of getting 200 hits a year." Then, outlining the club's offensive outlook as a manager, he added: "The home run is not the most important part of the offense."

As the only Dodger since 1890 who has accumulated 200 hits or more annually in three consecutive seasons, Garvey says he doesn't mind changing his sights.

"I'll try to give them what they want," he says, speaking as the Dodgers' best hitter (.317 last season) and only active lifetime .300 hitter. "Last year when they wanted more speed I went from 10 to 19. I hit .280 this year and we win the world championship. I'll figure I've done the jobs."

But, even so, he begs to differ with Lasorda. The home run, in Garvey's opinion, isn't the most important thing in the game. As a ballplayer who has won three straight golden gloves and played in three straight all-star games, he thinks consistency is.

"The home run isn't what it was in Babe Ruth's day," says the 28-year-old first baseman, the even-tempered "Mr. nice guy" of the Dodgers who, however, doesn't mind taking Lasorda on philosophically.

Doing It All

"On a ballclub the most valuable player today is one who plays consistently well," Garvey says. "That's what Pete Rose and Joe Morgan have—consistency. Players who help their club the most in baseball now have some power, of course, along with a good batting average and some speed, and they play a steady game defensively."

What do you have against Babe Ruth?

"Not a thing," Garvey says. "Ruth was the beginning of the power movement, and he brought fans into the park. But even in Ruth's day, Lou Gehrig was almost as valuable to the Yankees, considering his glove and batting average."

So why does Lasorda want you to be a power hitter?

"He's a man who demands a lot. Do you know what he told me? He said what he wants out of me is more home runs combined with the same average—improved. I can deliver a better average. He was laughing but I don't think he was kidding."

What's his specific interest in home power?

"The home run is the most exciting thing in baseball. A home run can turn a game around with one swing. And that takes some of the anxiety out for the manager. He doesn't have to worry about the hit-and-run and bunting people around the bases. That's the reason I like home runs. But I like to think I can do other things to help the team."

What other things?

"I see it, I have a two-fold job to the Dodgers offensively. I can drive in runs (400 in eight years) and I can get on base (200 to 210 times a year on hits and walks). The more a guy is on base, the more he can make things happen. For instance, he can make the pitcher operate more out from the stretch position. And in an average year I get more RBI than a home-run hitter."

You'll change your style willingly?

"Of course."

How much of a change will it be?

"Well, fortunately for me, I have the ability to hit the ball out (of the park) any place—right field and even center field as well as left. So it won't be a big adjustment for me—not as big as a pull hitter would have to make. Something like 25 per cent of my home runs (lifetime) have been hit to right field."

Why is it easier for you than a pull hitter to change styles?

"Because if a hitter likes to pull, they'll pitch him outside and get him off rhythm. In my case—hitting to all fields—all I have to do to increase my home run output is take a slightly bigger cut and try to get under the ball a little more. I'll still be meeting the ball where it's pitched. Everything is different for a pull hitter. When he tries to increase his power, everything is more complicated for him because of the way they pitch him."

What's the biggest change you'll have to make? The bigger cut? Or hitting under the ball?

"I guess you'd have to say that trying to get under it is tougher. What I'm talking about is where the bat meets the ball. And when it's coming as fast as these guys throw it today you have to be thankful when you can get the bat on it anywhere. But in general, to hit a line drive you try to get on top of the ball. To get more power, you drop your bat a little and try to get under the ball. Power means creating backspin with the impact so that the ball will fly out of the stadium. You don't necessarily swing harder to hit a home run. The big thing is where the bat meets the ball."

© Los Angeles Times.



Associated Press.

Orioles' pitching ace Jim Palmer hands barbell to teammate and third-baseman Brooks Robinson as the pair work out in basement of Robinson's Baltimore home.

U.S. Girl, 14, Now Expected To Be Next Queen of Tennis

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPI).—As a 14-year-old prodigy, Tracy Austin enjoys playing tennis and seeing her picture on the cover of national magazines.

Her attitudes might alter dramatically a few years from now, however, when she will be expected to dethrone Chris Evert as the queen of women's tennis much as Evert was expected to dethrone Billie Jean King. That's when the real pressure will surface.

The youngest of seven members of "the first family of U.S. tennis," Austin, by her own recollection, has not lost a match against someone her age since 1970. She has won indoors, outdoors, on clay and on hard surfaces. She won a 14-and-under title when she was 12. Later this month she'll try to win the U.S. indoor 18-and-under title at Port Washington, N.Y.

Recently, the eighth-grader with blonde pigtails and teeth braces competed in the Virginia Slims of Seattle, where she defeated Greer Stevens, a former World Teams Tennis rookie of the year, and extended Rosie Casals to three sets.

"It was really exciting," she said of her experience against the professionals. "I've won more than $6,000 so far but I'm still an amateur. The money goes to the Women's Tennis Association. They give me enough money to pay for all my expenses."

Despite her modest success, Tracy will wait a few years before trying to tackle the Slims tour on a regular basis. She insists her current 5-foot-1, 90-pound frame is a handicap off the court but not on it.

"I don't think that physically I could take all the traveling," says Tracy, who has grown three inches in the last year. "I play with my coach Robert Landsdorp all the time at the Jack Kramer Tennis Club and he hits me every kind of shot. The hardness of the shot doesn't bother me."

Predictably, Austin would like most to emulate Evert's game "because she's so steady in the backcourt." Unlike Evert, Austin has no reservations about coming to the net for a volley. "It doesn't make much difference to me," she says. "It all depends on how the point is played."

Admittedly, Austin's serve is weak, even among girls her peers.

"It's not that powerful but I do place it well," she says. "I practice three hours a day during the school year and four hours a day in the summer. I practice a lot with my brother Jeff. No, I can't beat him yet."

It should come as no surprise that Tracy gravitated toward tennis while other young girls were playing with dolls. The Austin family—father George, mother Jeanne, brothers Jeff, Doug and John and sisters Pam and Tracy—have won some 400 tournaments, including nine national championships.

"They've encouraged me," says Tracy, who was pictured on the cover of World Tennis magazine at age four and on Sports Illustrated last summer.

"I first picked up a racket when I was two but I didn't really start playing until I was five. I don't feel much pressure but everyone does expect me to win all the time."

College Poll

The United Press International Board of Coaches' college-basketball ratings with won-lost records through games of Sat., Feb. 12, and number of first-place votes in parentheses:

			Pts
1. San Francisco	(34)	(23-0)	350
2. Kentucky	(2)	(18-3)	315
3. UCLA	(1)	(19-3)	241
4. Michigan	(1)	(18-2)	156
5. Louisville		(18-3)	143
6. Marquette		(18-3)	144
7. Nevada-Las Vegas		(20-2)	142
8. Alabama		(19-3)	131
9. Wake Forest		(18-3)	125
10. Arkansas		(22-1)	96
11. North Carolina	(1)	(17-4)	69
12. Cincinnati		(18-3)	51
13. Tennessee		(17-4)	47
14. Arizona		(19-3)	44
15. Minnesota		(18-3)	39
16. Providence		(20-3)	20
17. Notre Dame		(15-5)	10
18. Syracuse		(18-3)	9
19. Detroit		(20-1)	8
20. Clemson		(18-4)	7

NBA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
Maravich, N.O.	567	329	1463	29.9
Abdul-Jabbar, L.A.	509	290	1308	27.2
Knight, Ind.	549	276	1354	28.5
Lanier, Det.	587	221	1395	25.4
Thompson, Den.	506	306	1318	24.9
McAdoo, Knicks	432	228	1092	24.3
Issel, Ky.	459	295	1203	22.1

Lakers' Washington Undergoes Surgery

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (AP). —Forward Kermit Washington of the Los Angeles Lakers, injured in Friday night's game against Denver, has undergone successful surgery to repair a ruptured tendon in his right knee, a team spokesman said.

Washington, the Lakers' second-leading rebounder and fourth leading scorer with an average of 10 points and 10 rebounds a game, will have his leg in a cast form one to two months, the doctor said.

Oerter Talks of Discus Return

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT). —Mac Wilkins says there is no way that Al Oerter can do it again. No way. Not a fifth Olympic gold medal. Not at age 43.

"I have a feeling he's throwing the discus for physical fitness," Wilkins, 26, told the weekly luncheon of the Track Writers Association of New York yesterday. "I see no way a 43 or 44-year-old man can throw 220 feet without a wind."

Mac Wilkins has never met Al Oerter. Oerter says he is serious about Moscow and 1980, and forget the Geritol.

"I am very serious about it," said Oerter, 40, who won his first of four Olympic golds in 1956, when Wilkins was trying out two-wheelers. "And at this stage. I've regained 90 per cent of the strength I had. Whether I can convert the strength to throwing power is something I'll have to find out."

At his best, Oerter threw 212 feet, almost 20 feet less than Wilkins's current world record. But then Oerter was never a record-hunter, and although he has not competed at the national level in more than eight years, he already has set a goal of breaking 200 feet this year.

"I do not want to get into head-to-head competition with guys like Mac until 1978 or 1979," Oerter said yesterday from his home in West Islip, N.Y., "but my strength is increased to the point when I can add 25 to 30 per cent of what I had. In all the years I competed, I never felt pushed. Now I have to extend myself, and it's a challenge."

The 6-foot-4-inch, 256-pound Wilkins, who could easily pass for Samson with his dark beard and long hair, won the Olympic gold medal in the discus last summer. For the moment, he is concentrating on a "winter diversion," the shot-put. He threw 67 feet 6 3/4 inches and 67-8 1/2 in successive meets last weekend and will challenge Terry Albritton and Al Feuerbach at the national Amateur Athletic Union indoor championships Feb. 25 at Madison Square Garden.

Wilkins is a refreshing individual, whose wry sense of humor contrasts with his more serious views about the inability of Americans to understand the realities of competing as an amateur athlete.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

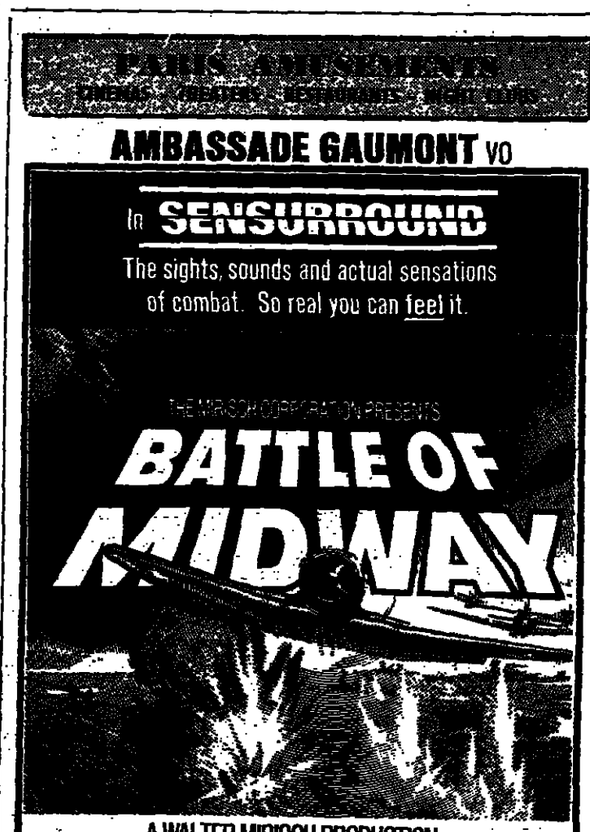
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Anything Drives French to Drink

By Lynn Payer

PARIS (IHT).—Why do people drink? Or, more specifically, what are the daily situations that lead a person to take a drink?

This was the question that Michèle de Vulpian, director of studies for COFREMCA, a social science marketing group, set out to answer with 1,000 questionnaires, 40-in-depth interviews, a few tape recorders, and the sponsorship of the Comité National de Défense Contre l'Alcoolisme.

Her answer: nearly all situations, at least in France, lead people to drink.

"An incredible amount of alcohol is consumed without any particular motivation," she said.

"We were very much struck by the large quantities of alcohol ingested during the day and the week by habit, routine, hospitality and politeness."

"People could rather easily become alcoholic without ever having had terrible problems."

Miss de Vulpian said that while the 1,000 questionnaires were given to a representative sample of the French population, the 40 persons chosen for in-depth interviews fell between the extremes of teetotalers and persons too alcoholic to respond. The tape recorders were issued to some of the interviewees with instructions to record when they wanted a drink.

Motivations to drink, when they did exist, were often contradictory, Miss de Vulpian said. Some people drank because they were happy and because they were sad. They drank to keep from being too happy and to maintain a state of sadness. Some in positions of responsibility drank because of the responsibility and the unemployed drank because they were unemployed. People drank because they felt guilty about their drinking.

"It's as if alcohol is a response to a number of stimuli that may be contradictory, or at least very different. One drinks to maintain a state of tension, whether this state is positive or negative—or to break another state of tension, which can also be positive or negative," she said.

Most drinkers, in fact, become very good at manipulating their mood with alcohol and drink in order to reach a certain level: A definite value is placed upon knowing one's capacity and not exceeding it. At a party, everyone tries for a similar level of euphoria, and if one of the guests starts to sober up he usually starts drinking again so that the other guests will be bearable.

Three fourths of the people set some type of limit on their drinking, for example not to drink every day or, particularly, the study showed, for those in intellectual occupations, not to drink before a certain hour in the evening.

"If you offer a drink among certain classes in France now, the first thing most people do is to look at their watches," Miss de Vulpian said.

Such limits serve mostly to silence the drinker's conscience, she added. They are usually set high enough so that one can drink all he wants without exceeding them, and they tend to become more liberal with time.

Whiskey is the ideal drink for mood manipulation, because few French people really like the taste and they find this reassuring, she said.

"I had one teen-ager explain to me that she wasn't worried because all she drank was whiskey, which she didn't like. What was disturbing her was that she was beginning to show a preference for certain brands.

"Before in France when people drank wine and cognac, there was at least a pretense of connoisseurship, although this was undoubtedly masking other motivations. Now the French—and particularly those groups that tend to be the trend-setters—admit that they take their alcohol like medicine."

Miss de Vulpian's study also suggested that some of the accepted beliefs about drinking and alcoholism may have to be revised.

For one thing, special interviewing techniques showed that people lie about or grossly underestimate the amount of alcohol that they drink. Most people interviewed, for example, denied that they drank alone, but when questioned about the details of their drinking the day before, they had, it turned out, drunk alone. Similarly, an interviewee who denied drinking much would often do an about-face when the interviewer confessed to being worried about his or her own drinking.

Several recent studies to determine how much alcohol may cause the risk, for example, of cirrhosis, have been based, necessarily, on what cirrhotics said they drank. The most cited study in France, for example, showed that women begin to increase their risk of cirrhosis with a daily consumption of more than a quarter-liter of wine and men with a daily consumption a little over three-quarters of a liter.

"It could be that women really are more sensitive to alcohol, but it could be that they underestimate more, too," said Miss de Vulpian, noting that the guiltier one feels about drinking, the greater the tendency to underestimate.

Miss de Vulpian now tends to doubt the Alcoholics Anonymous theory that people become alcoholic because they have a special sensitivity to alcohol.

The COFREMCA study looked into why teetotalers didn't drink, and the most striking finding was that they were people who had tried to manipulate their moods with alcohol but failed because they reacted too strongly either by getting sick or becoming unable to control their behavior.

"While the AA doctrine is good because it helps to take the moral stigma away from alcoholism, our results tend to indicate that it's the nondrinkers who have the special sensitivity to alcohol and the healthy people who become alcoholics," Miss de Vulpian said.

And finally, disconcertingly for anti-alcohol campaigns, Miss de Vulpian discovered that just hearing the word *alcohol*, even in a relatively negative context, causes people to want a drink.

Most people working on the study found their alcohol consumption increasing. Persons interviewed in their homes about their drinking habits usually offered the interviewer alcohol. And while compiling the data, an interviewer said, "I often found myself on the way to get myself a whiskey at a time of day when I normally wouldn't have. Luckily I stopped myself, or the report would have never been finished."

Does this mean that any information campaign against alcoholism will fail? Not necessarily, Miss de Vulpian said, but it underlines the need for a careful approach. A common mistake of such campaigns is to call attention to the more sordid aspects of alcoholism, such as the wife-beater, the skid-row bum or the cirrhotic, she said.

"The more people drink, the more they need such stereotypes, because they can rather easily say 'that's not me.'" Similarly, talking about the long-term risk of cirrhosis is not very effective because cirrhosis happens to "other people."

What does work, she said, is pointing up the day-to-day consequences of drinking.

"You can say 'alcohol causes accidents.' That works. You can say that one feels much better without alcohol. That works too."

One of the most effective arguments is that alcohol is fattening. One of the few people in the study who had stopped drinking was a rather well-kept man who went on a diet to look better in his bathing suit.

"I have two spare tires," he explained. "One I call Black and White and the other Johnny Walker."



Jon Winroth

Another sample is poured in a judging of Beaujolais.

PEOPLE: *Miss Lillian's Greatest Day— Not in Washington but in India*



Associated Press.

Miss Lillian Carter waves to crowd in Vikhroli, India.

Miss Lillian Carter, who's already experienced some reasonably spectacular moments since her son was elected President, arrived in Vikhroli, India and said that this "is the greatest day in my life." She was in Vikhroli, 15 miles north of Bombay—for a tearful reunion with friends in the community where she worked 10 years ago as a volunteer nurse for the Peace Corps. "Ever since I left here, I've told of my love for Vikhroli, not just India, but Vikhroli," said Mrs. Carter. "This is where I've wanted to be."

Her friends and former co-workers presented her with a sandalwood wreath and a hand-made necklace. At a ceremony later, a dot of red dye was placed on her forehead, a traditional Indian symbol of welcome.

Mrs. Carter, a registered nurse, visited the community clinic where she used to give out birth-control advice and work with lepers. Inside, she met a 40-year-old former patient who had come to see her.

"How I remember him! I cured him of asthma," she said.

"I've forgotten I came over for a funeral, I am so happy," said Mrs. Carter, who returned to India Sunday as the head of the U.S. delegation to the funeral of Indian President **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.**

Recalling her meeting with Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi** after the funeral, she said she found India's leader "a very nice woman, a very warm woman."

"I came out of there admiring her very much, and my whole opinion of her changed," said Mrs. Carter.

She said she had been misquoted in a magazine interview last fall in which she was quoted as saying: "Mrs. Gandhi, herself, cares nothing for the poor. She's just a politician. The things we send them never get to the poor. They're divided among the big shots in the government." Mrs. Carter said she was not referring to Mrs. Gandhi personally.

* * *

While **Queen Elizabeth** is off roving the South Pacific—she was last heard of en route to Fiji—**Prince Charles** is minding the store back in London and getting some unsolicited advice about his future. Specifically, about a future wife: Daily Mirror reporter **Mark Dowdney**, writing from New York, thinks the prince ought to marry an American girl and, clearly after great thought, came up with four prospects.

• **Cele Briscoe**, the 20-year-old daughter of Texas Gov. **Dolph Briscoe**, now attending Southern Methodist University in Dallas. Dowdney listed her as "a very private person," happiest when she's riding on her millionaire father's Texas ranch.

• **Dallas Pell**, 25, daughter of Sen. **Claiborne Pell** of Rhode Island, whose family is one of the oldest in America. Dallas, now studying at Boston University, is "an excellent swimmer and tennis player."

• **Heather Whitney**, vivacious 21-year-old member of one of America's oldest families. Her mother, Mrs. **Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney**, has long been a leader of the East Coast aristocracy with her husband, a millionaire businessman and racehorse owner. The family has estates in Saratoga, N.Y.; Kentucky, Portugal and Spain.

• **Anne Lindsay**, former New York Mayor **John Lindsay's** second daughter. Dowdney said that although 20-year-old Anne's family "is not exactly knee-deep in dollars, it is one of the most respected in New York." She plans a career in photography.

One name that didn't appear in the list was **Laura Jo Watkins**, daughter of a U.S. admiral, who had a brief but highly publicized friendship with Charles when, as a junior Royal Navy officer, he visited San Diego, Calif., in 1974. Her family denied a romance. Laura, 20, was quoted as saying after Charles sailed away that she did not expect to see him again.

"America's upper-crust marriage-brokers argue that... royal princesses are in short supply these days, but America is full of blue-blooded heiresses with assets not confined to their bank accounts," Dowdney reported.

With Britain plagued by economic troubles, Charles could do worse than "go west, young man" and make a match that "would work wonders for the Anglo-American alliance," he said.

There was no immediate comment from Buck House, but veteran observers of the royal scene were reminded of Prince Antony Radziwill's remark, long ago, when a pushy American mother urged that the marry her heiress daughter. "Madame," the prince replied, "she couldn't possibly afford me."

* * *

Lorna Luft, 24, a singer and daughter of the late **Judy Garland**, married British pop guitarist **Jake "The Rake" Hooker**, 26, on Valentine's Day. She wore white crepe and satin harem pants with an off-the-shoulder tunic top. Her groom, lead guitarist with a group called the Arrows, wore a white velvet suit with a satin shirt and scarf. They met in New York nine years ago.

Missing from the crowd of show business gusts was Lorna's half-sister, **Liza Minnelli**, who reportedly could not get to London because of U.S. cabaret engagements. The couple left for a brief honeymoon in Paris.

* * *

French pop star **Johnny Hallyday** will be tried April 1 on tax evasion charges, a Paris court ruled Friday. Hallyday, 33, is accused of failing to declare earnings amounting to 2.5 million francs.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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